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THE EARLY RECORDS

OF AN OLD GLASGOW FAMILY

Fifty copies printed

No. 44

The Early Records of an Old Glasgow Family

E. Hill Family

W. H. Hill

Gc
929.2
H5501h

Glasgow
Printed at the University Press
1902

Armorial Bearings

ARMS

"Azure, a Mount Or, with the Sun arysing and appearing over the tope therof in his splendor;

"Ane helmit befitting his degree, mantled Gules, doubled Argent;

CREST

"A Bible, expanded propper;

MOTTO

"Veritas superabit Montes."

(Lyon Register, A.D. 1676. *No.* 39.*)*

1135716

TO MY RELATIVES

BEING intended for Members of the Family there is scarcely necessity for an apologetic or other Preface further than to say that I have written what follows from the desire anyone who may possess interesting and authentic records concerning his ancestors naturally has to preserve their evidence, and to hand them on to succeeding generations; possibly I may add, that not having contributed any Twigs to the Family Tree, I feel it a duty, so far as in my power, to perpetuate the memory of its Root and Stem; this I have endeavoured to do in the following

NOTICES

RESPECTING

THE HILL FAMILY

A.D. 1520 TO 1791

W. H. H.

1902

f Hill—A.D.

). 1520–1595.
s Hill of Ibrox,

Genealogical Table of the Family of Hill—A.D. 520-1901.

A.D. 1520–1595.
James Hill of Ibrox,
married
1st, Marion Leitch.
2nd, Marion Wilson.

1560–1624.
Thomas Hill of Ibrox,
married
Agnes Mure.
p. 25.

1562–1595.
William Hill.
p. 23.

1583–1623.
Ninian Hill
of Garioch,
married Helen Hutcheson.
p. 36.

Janet Hill, b. 1610,
died s.p.
p. 41.

Margaret Hill, b. 1612,
married
1st, John Bryson.
2nd, James Pollock.
p. 41.

Elspeth Hill, b. 1613,
married
Thomas Pollock of Balgray.
p. 45.

Ninian Hill (1), b. 1614,
died s.p.
p. 48.

George Hill (1), b. 1615,
died s.p.
p. 48.

Helen Hill, b. 1616,
married
John Maxwell.
p. 48.

1621–1685.
Mr. Ninian Hill
of Lambhill, &c., married
1st, Margaret Craufurd, s.p.
2nd, Jean Caldwell.
p. 67.

Marion Hill, b. 1617,
married
William Gray of Gmtyne.
p. 50.

James Hill, b. 1619,
died s.p.
p. 51.

George Hill (2), b. 1623,
died s.p.
p. 51.

Jean Hill, b. 1661,
Elizabeth Hill, b. 1662,
both died s.p.
p. 73.

Helen Hill, b. 1663,
married
Robert Robertson.
p. 73.

1660–1738.
Ninian Hill
of Lambhill, &c., married
Mary Craufurd.
p. 105.

Margaret Hill, b. 1664,
married
Walter Bryce.
p. 75.

Ninian Hill, b. 1691,
died s.p.
p. 115.

Hew Hill, b. 1692; married Janet Hill.—Issue, Helen Hill, b. 1725; Ninian Hill, b. 1727, died 1729; and Mary Hill, b. 1732, married Robert Graham—their Issue, Lilias Graham, died s.p., and Janet Graham, who married Alexander Dunlop of Keppoch—succeeded to Gairbraid.
pp. 117-125.

1700–1773.
Rev. Laurence Hill
married Charlotte Mann
Gardiner or Wright.
p. 131.

Bethia Hill.
Margaret Hill.
Isobel Hill.—all died s.p.
Jean Hill.
Anne Hill.
p. 126.

Helen Hill.
Mary Hill.

Ninian Hill, b. 1729,
died 1790 s.p.
p. 142.

Laurence Hill,
died s.p.
p. 145.

1731–1791.
James Hill
of Cartside, married
Elizabeth Robertson.
p. 147.

Thomas Hill,
died s.p.
p. 145.

Mary Hill,
Charlotte Hill,
Janet Hill,
all died s.p.
p. 145.

John Hill, b. 1756,
died s.p.
p. 159.

Ninian Hill (1), b. 1758,
died s.p.
p. 159.

Lt.-Col. Thomas Hill,
b. 1761, married
p. 160.

James Hill of Gartloch,
b. 1764,
married
Mary Kippen.
p. 161.

Robert Hill, W.S.,
b. 1771,
married
Barbara Geddes.
p. 162.

1755–1792.
Laurence Hill, W.S.,
married
Christian Dreghorn.
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William Hill, b. 1773,
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p. 164.

Ninian Hill, W.S., b. 1775,
married
Isabella Lang.
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Jean Hill (1), p. 157.
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Isabella Hill, p. 161.
Helen Hill, p. 163.—all died s.p.
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Mary Hill, p. 161.
Anne Hill, p. 162.

James Hill,
b. 1790,
died s.p.
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1791–1872.
Laurence Hill, LL.D.,
married
1st, Barbara Hopkirk.
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Elizabeth Hill, b. 1793,
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John Richardson.
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James Hopkirk Hill,
b. 1817,
married
Janet Smith Whitehead.
p. 157.

Ninian Hill,
b. 1825.
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Christian Hill, Anne Henrietta Hill, Barbara Hill,
Elizabeth Richardson Hill, Katherine Glassford
Hill, Rebecca Hill, Marianne Boswell Hill, and
Euphemia Georgina Hill.—all died s.p.
pp. 157 and 158.

Isabella Helen Hill,
married
David Watson.
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Charlotte Maria Hill,
married
Rev. Ninian Wight.
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Laurence Hill, C.E.,
married
Catherine Wardrop.
p. 157.

Janet Hill,
married
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William Henry Hill, LL.D.
b. 1837.
p. 158.

Lætitia Marion Hill,
married
Richard Grahame.
p. 158.

Laurence Hill, b. 1851,
died s.p.

James Ninian Hill,
b. 1864.

Frank Robert Hill,
b. 1873.

1855–19 .
Alexander Hill,
M.R.C.E., married
Mary Margaret Raine Carr.
p. 157.

Barbara Katherine Hill,
married
Dr. William Windley.

Jessie Nina Hill, Elizabeth Richardson Hill,
Christian Frances Hill, Helen Hutcheson
Hill, Laura Hill.

1890–19 .
Laurence Carr Hill.

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Probable date of his Birth, about 1520. His Clerical Appointments. The original Instruments expede on his Installation. Photograph of the Notarial Instrument in 1549 certifying the election of "Syr James Hill" as Clerk in Holy Orders of the Parish of Govan. Conforms to Protestantism. First "Exhorter," "Reader," or Minister of Cathcart in 1568. Rector of Erskine in 1571. Parson of Houston in 1574. Documents in which he appears under these designations. Fac-simile, photographed, of his Signature in 1579. Some curious coincidences. His marriage with Marion Leitch, probably about 1558. Her parentage. Their issue, viz.:—Thomas Hill of Ibrox and William Hill, Cordiner, Burgess of Glasgow. Issue of James Hill's marriage with Marion Wilson, viz.:—Ninian Hill of Garioch. Heritable subjects belonging to James Hill, viz.:—Ibrox; the "Coutching" thereof; part of the Dumbreck Quarter of Meikle Govan; its topography; its acquisition by James Hill. Subjects—Trongate. Kirklands of Renfrew. Three Acres near Renfrew Cemetery. "Cranstoun" in Parish of Glasgow. Manse and Yard in Govan of the Chaplainry of the Virgin Mary. James Hill's Death previous to 1596.

THOMAS HILL OF IBROX, A.D. 1560 TO 1624, - - - - - 25–29

Born probably about 1560. Infeft in the Manse of St. Mary's Chaplainry in 1572. Infeft in 25/ land of Ibrox in 1581. Marries Agnes Mure. Dies in or before 1624.

JAMES HILL (2), their eldest son, sells Ibrox to Thomas Hill (2) "now in Ibrox," probably a Cousin. Further trace of this James Hill disappears. Apparently unmarried.

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HILLS.—PROPRIETORS OF IBROX, A.D. 1604 TO 1725, - - - 30–34

THOMAS HILL (2), "now in Ibrox." Marries Christian Tennent, and has issue. Is one of the Executors under the Will of Ninian Hill of Garioch. Dies in or before 1629.

JAMES HILL (3) of Ibrox. Marries Janet Rowand. Dies about or after 1655, leaving issue.

THOMAS HILL (3) of Ibrox. Marries Elizabeth Anderson in 1655. Dies before 1680, leaving issue.

JAMES HILL (4) of Ibrox. Marries another Janet Rowan. Dies before 1723, leaving issue.

THOMAS HILL (4) last of Ibrox. Marries Christian Hill in 1709. Without issue in 1723, when he sells Ibrox to John Picken, Merchant in Glasgow.

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MR. NINIAN HILL OF LAMBHILL, A.D. 1621 TO 1685, - - - - 67–103

The fourth and only surviving son of Ninian Hill of Garioch. Born in 1621. Educated at the Grammar School, afterwards at the University. His Degree of Master of Arts. Enters as a Burgess of Glasgow. Twice married. First to Margaret Craufurd, daughter of Clobarhill. Marriage apparently not a happy one. Margaret Craufurd or Hill's Will. Her death

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in 1657, *sans* issue. Jean Caldwell, Ninian Hill's second wife. Family of Caldwell of that Ilk. Children of Ninian Hill and Jean Caldwell, viz.: Ninian Hill, see *postea*. Jean Hill and Elizabeth Hill, who both died in infancy. Helen Hill or Robertson. Her husband, Commissary Robert Robertson, and their Issue. Margaret Hill or Bryce and her Issue. Ninian Hill's Landed Estates, viz.:—Garioch. Granges in Ayrshire. Nether Carmyle called "Hutchesoune." Lambhill; its history; "pendicles and pertinents"; topography; its Rental in 1681. Gairbraid; respecting it and its divisions. "Rental Rights" and "Rentallers." Some peculiarities of Conveyancing. "Bludewitis et Mulierum Marcheta." Rental of Gairbraid in 1681; its topography. Ramshorn and Meadowflat; their boundaries, etc.; Rental in 1681; sold to the City of Glasgow for Hutchesons' Hospital. Provanside Acres. Claythorn. Ground Annuals within the Burgh. "Ludging" and "Yeard" in the Rottenrow. The "Auld Paidagogie" of Glasgow. Ninian Hill signs the Solemn League and Covenant in 1643 and 1648. Fined and Imprisoned for attending Conventicles. His Book of Sermons. Photograph of its first page. Patent of Arms in 1676. His Death. Burial Place in the High Church Yard.

NINIAN HILL OF LAMBHILL, A.D. 1660 TO 1738, - - - - 105–130

Born about 1660. Educated at the Grammar School and University. Enters as a Burgess of Glasgow. Served heir to his Father in 1686. Marries Mary Craufurd, daughter of Jordanhill. Craufurds of Jordanhill. An interesting Betrothal, with a choice of Brides. Contract for a Marriage between Craufurd and Stirlings. Contract of Marriage between Ninian Hill and Mary Craufurd. Photograph of Signatures to their Contract. Mary Craufurd or Hill's death. Her Settlement or Will. Injunction to her daughters. Issue of Ninian Hill and Mary Craufurd, viz.:—Ninian Hill, their eldest son. Educated at the University. Becomes an "Apothecary Chyrurgeon." Dies on board Ship at Guinea, unmarried.

HEW HILL, their second son. Born about 1692. Bursar at the University. Succeeds to Gairbraid, etc. Marries, in 1724, Janet, daughter of John Hill, Merchant in Greenock. Dies at Gairbraid in 1737, and is buried in the High Church Yard. His wife Janet dies in 1731. Their issue, viz.:—Helen Hill and Ninian Hill, who both died in infancy.

MARY HILL, the surviving child of Hew Hill, marries Robert Graham of Dalsholm and Kilmannan. Respecting his Family. Their issue, viz.:—Lilias Graham, who dies unmarried. Janet

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Graham, who marries Alexander Dunlop. Dunlops of Keppoch. Issue of Alexander Dunlop and Janet Graham. Descendants of Alexander Dunlop and his second wife, Margaret Stirling. John Dunlop, "Old John," Janet Graham or Dunlop's eldest son, and their issue.

Other children of Ninian Hill and Mary Craufurd, viz.:—Laurence Hill, see *postea*. Bethia Hill, Jean Hill, Helen Hill, Margaret Hill, Anne Hill, Mary Hill, and Isobel Hill, who all die unmarried. Dispersion of the Family properties. Ninian Hill's death, prior to 1720. Memorial Window in Cathedral.

REV. LAURENCE HILL, A.D. 1700 TO 1773, - - - - - - 131–145

Born 1st March, 1700. Becomes the Representative of the Hill Family. Enters the University in 1714. Degree of Master of Arts in 1719. Dundonald Bursar in Divinity in 1720. Licensed in 1724. Ordained to the Second Charge of Kilmarnock in 1725. Translated to the First Charge in 1739. Burgess of Glasgow in 1735. Call to the Barony Parish of Glasgow in 1749. Marries Mrs. Charlotte Maria Gardiner or Wright in 1727. Her Forebears, Boyds, Earls of Kilmarnock. Earl of Kilmarnock's Diamond Ring. Marriage Contract of Rev. Laurence Hill and Charlotte Maria Gardiner. Further Settlements by Rev. Laurence Hill, in 1728, 1758, and 1772. Residence in the Rottenrow. Anecdotes respecting the Rev. Laurence Hill. The "Laigh Kirk." Rev. Laurence Hill's death in 1773. His Children, viz.:—Ninian Hill, Surgeon in Glasgow, dies unmarried. James Hill of Cartside, see *postea*. Mary Hill, dies unmarried. Laurence Hill and Charlotte Hill, both die in infancy. Janet Hill, dies unmarried. Thomas Hill—Notices respecting him—dies unmarried.

JAMES HILL OF CARTSIDE, A.D. 1731 TO 1791, - - - - - 147–166

Born 25th June, 1731. Enters the University, aged 13. Obtains Degree of Master of Arts in 1747. Writer in Glasgow. Business Chambers in Trongate. Dwelling-house, also in Trongate, at head of Stockwell—afterwards in Buchanan Street. Clerk to Renfrewshire and Lanarkshire Road Trusts. Factor for the University of Glasgow. Clerk to the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons. Clerk and Factor to Hutchesons' Hospital. Clerk to the Bakers' Incorporation. Burgess of Glasgow. Keeper of the Register of Sasines for Renfrewshire and Barony and Regality of Glasgow. Collector of the Merchants' House. Property of Cartside. Descriptive Notices of Cartside by James Grahame (The Sabbath) and Thomas Campbell (The Poet). Cathcart

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Castle. James Hill marries Elizabeth Robertson in 1752. Their Children. 1. Jean Hill (No. 1). 2. Laurence Hill, W.S., and his Issue. 3. John Hill. 4. Ninian Hill (No. 1). 5. Charlotte Maria Hill. 6. Thomas Hill, Lt.-Col., and his Issue. 7. Jean Hill (No. 2). 8. James Hill, Junior, of Gartloch, and his Issue. 9. Mary Hill. 10. Isabella Hill. 11. Anne Hill. 12. Robert Hill, W.S., and his Issue. 13. Helen Hill. 14. William Hill. 15. Ninian Hill (No. 2), W.S., and his Issue. James Hill of Cartside's death in 1791.

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James Hill of Ibrox

Chaplain of St. Mary's Altar; Clerk in Holy Orders of the Church and Parish of Govan; Parson and Rector of Erskine, and Parson of Houston; also first Protestant "Reader" or "Exhorter" of Cathcart.

A.D. 1520-1595

His First Wife, MARION LEITCH.

Their Issue, viz:

Thomas Hill.
William Hill.

His Second Wife, MARION WILSON.

Their Issue, viz:

Ninian Hill.

James Hill of Ibrox, whose parentage I have failed to trace, is designated in the Writs after-mentioned,—the originals of which are in excellent preservation, and which apparently are the earliest Munimenta of the Family,—as "Dominus Jacobus Hill, Capellanus," and elsewhere frequently as "Sir," "Syr," or "Schyr" James Hill, *i.e.* a "Pope's Knight," in other words a Roman Catholic Priest or Clergyman.[1]

[1] See Dr. Jamieson's *Scottish Dictionary*, ed. of 1808 and Supplement of 1825, *sub voce*.

The designation "Sir," J. Hume Brown, in his *Biography of John Knox* (vol. I., pp. 58-9), on the authority of David Laing, writes, "proves that he"—John Knox—"was in Priest's Orders, but that he had only taken the diploma of Bachelor of Arts, and not the higher grade of Master."

His first appointment was doubtless that of Chaplain of the Altar of the Virgin Mary, in Govan Parish Church.

He probably also officiated as Curate, Assistant, or Substitute for the Rector of Govan, who was one of the Prebends of Glasgow Cathedral, having his Parsonage-house in the Rotten-row, and who till the Reformation, when the teinds of the Parish were annexed to the College of Glasgow,[1] had right to "and drew the parsonage and vicarage tithes and revenues, and paid a Curate or Vicar-pensioner for serving the cure."[2]

This is borne out by James Hill's designation "Capellanus," in the Writs referred to, which clearly indicate that, before 1549, he had been installed as Chaplain of what is thus mentioned by Chalmers :

> "In the Church of Govan, before the Reformation, there was an Altar dedicated to the Virgin Mary, for which a Chaplain was endowed to perform divine service. At the Reformation the Chaplaincy of the Lady Altar of Govan was held by James Hill, the Chaplain, who reported that it produced yearly 12 bolls of Oats, 3 bolls of Meal, and 26s. of money.—*MS. Rental Book*, p. 26."[3]

Probable date of Birth.

If this chaplaincy was James Hill's first appointment, seeing he would not receive it until he had been ordained and was entitled to discharge its appropriate functions, and as twenty-five years was the canonical age for Priest's Orders in the Church of Rome,[4] it may be assumed that he was born before the year 1524, and was ordained a Priest during the Episcopate of Gavin Dunbar, the last but one of the pre-Reformation Archbishops of Glasgow.

[1] *Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, vol. I. pref., pp. 26 and 27, Nos. 82 and 83.

[2] Chalmers' *Caledonia*, 1st ed., vol. III., p. 676, or new ed., vol. VI., p. 675. Also *New Statistical Account of Scotland*, *Lanarkshire*, *Govan*, vol. VI., p. 704.

[3] Also *Origines Parochialis Scotiæ*, vol. I., p. 18, and *New Statistical Account of Scotland*, *Lanarkshire*, *Govan*, vol. VI., p. 705.

[4] J. Hume Brown's *Biography of John Knox*, vol. I., p. 60.

His Clerical Appointments. Parish of Govan.

James Hill's appointment, in 1549, to be Clerk in ecclesiastical matters of the Parish of Govan,—"clericatus ecclie parochialis de Govane,"—was, from the several Instruments taken on the occasion,[1] apparently deemed of some speciality or importance. Whether from being at the time a member of the Romish hierarchy, or Church of Scotland as then by law established, and acquiring right, either from his ecclesiastical superiors or from his immediate predecessor in office, "that circumspect man James Colquhoun, last clerk and possessor of all and sundry pertaining thereto by law and custom in the Parish," or, it may be, shrewdly foreseeing possible results of the Reformation as regards the patrimony of the Church, making it behoove the holders of these rights to see to the sufficiency of their titles, he certainly justified the appellative prefix to his name in the Writs in question of "that discreet man Syr James Hill," by expeding no less than three Notarial Instruments, so as collectively to record,—by the first in date, that his election was by the Parishioners,[2] and so making safe and sure, in view of the foreshadowed protestant regime, at the same time bearing evidence of conformity with what was then probably the custom or practice in the matter of such ecclesiastical preferments, by noting the confirmation of the appointment by the "venerable and excellent man," Walter Betoun, Archdeacon of St. Andrews, as Prebend of the Parish of Govan,—by the second Instrument recording the ceding and demission of office in his favour by James Colquhoun the previous Incumbent, in the presence of Walter Betoun, who is therein designed Canon Metropolitan and Rector, and as holding the patronage of the Church of

[1] Writs, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 aftermentioned.

[2] See in this connection No. 11 of the "Preliminary Articles of Reformation," presented by the Protestants or Congregation, to the Provincial Council held at Edinburgh on the 2nd March, 1558, viz.: "That in time coming,—Parish Priests—be admitted with the assent of the parishioners" (Hailes, *Annals of Scotland*, vol. III., p. 267).

Govan,—and by the third Instrument recording his installation in office, by the delivery of "Amphora" with holy water, by "Syr George Hervey, Curate and Executor of the said Church of Govane," and that "by the will and in obedience to the mandate of the Rector of the aforesaid Church, personally accorded," as evidence of Syr James Hill's "real, actual and corporal possession" of the office.

These Writs or Instruments are interesting, and form a curious contrast to the "Call" to Syr James Hill's lineal descendant,—some two centuries later,—by which the Reverend Laurence Hill was on 15th November, 1749, inducted into the Charge of the Barony Parish and Kirk of Glasgow.[1]

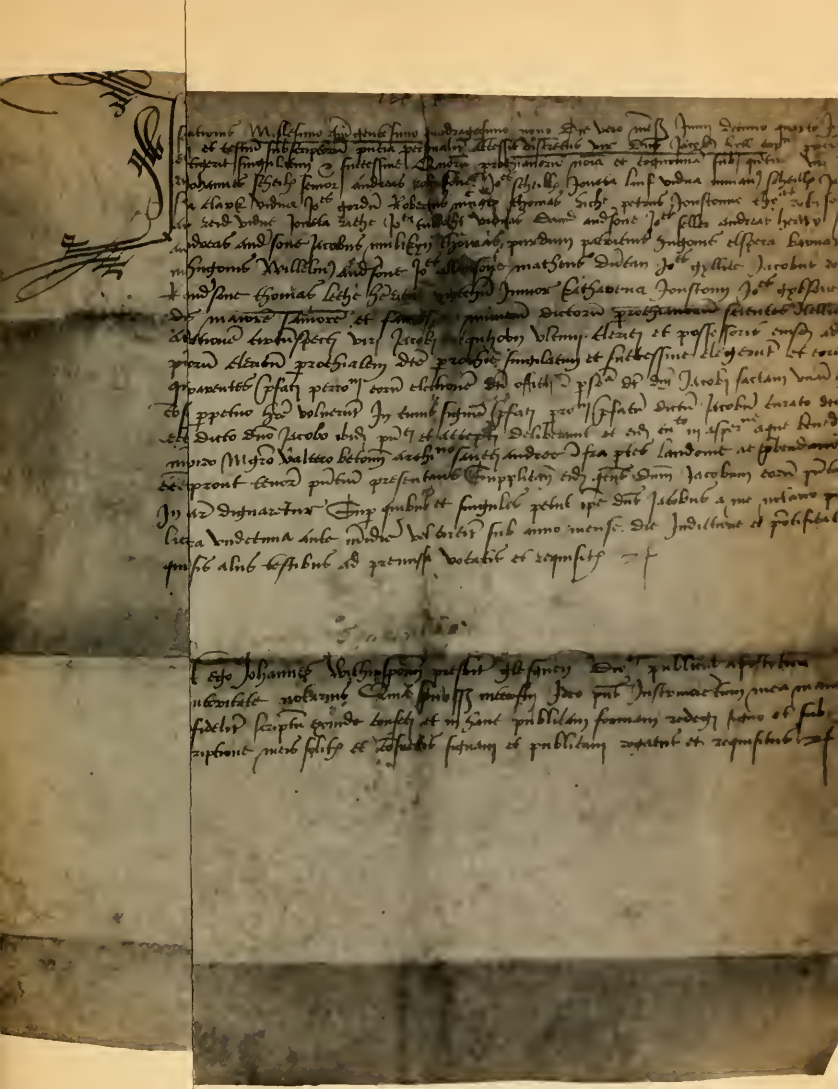
The original Instruments expede—

The writs,—for the originals as well as copies and translations of which, see Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of volume of Genealogical MSS. of Hills, Hutchesons, and Craufurds; also Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., A.D. 1520-1738, *Papers relating to James Hill of Ibrox*, and of No. 1, of which the accompanying is a photograph—consisted of, viz.:

(1) Notarial Instrument, by John Wotherspoon, Presbyter of the Diocese of Glasgow, and Notary Public, certifying the election, by the Parishioners of Govan, of Syr James Hill, as clerk in holy orders of the Parish of Govan, and the Confirmation thereof by Walter Betoun, Archdeacon of St Andrews, in parte Loudonie, and Prebend of the said Parish of Govan, dated 14th and 16th June, 1549.

(2) Notarial Certificate by Nicolaus Wotherspoon of the Ceding and Demission, in the presence of Walter Betoun, Archdeacon of St. Andrews, Canon Metropolitan, Rector of Glasgow, and holding the Patronage of the Parish Church of Govan, by Syr James Colquhoun, the previous Incumbent, of the office of Clerk of the Church and Parish of Govan, in favour of Syr James Hill, dated 17th June, 1549, and,

[1] Hill, *Munimenta*, No. 9 of papers relative to the Rev. Laurence Hill.



[illegible] Millesimo quingentesimo quadragesimo nono die vero mensis Junii decimo quarto [illegible]
et testium subscriptorum presentia personaliter accessit discretus vir dominus Jacobus [illegible]
[illegible] singulis [illegible] Quorum prothonotarius nomina et cognomina sub quibus [illegible]
Johannes Scheilis senior, Andreas [illegible] Jo. Scheilis, Joneta [illegible] vidua [illegible] Scheilis [illegible]
[illegible] vidua Jo. Gordon, Robertus [illegible] Thomas [illegible] Petrus Jonstone [illegible]
[illegible] vidua Joneta [illegible] Jo. [illegible] Andreas [illegible] Jo. Seller, Andreas [illegible]
Andreas Andersone, Jacobus [illegible] Thomas, [illegible] Jo. [illegible] Jacobus [illegible]
[illegible] Willelmi Andersone, Jo. [illegible] Mathew [illegible] Jo. [illegible] Jacobus [illegible]
[illegible] Thomas [illegible] Jonstone, Jo. [illegible]
[illegible] Samore et [illegible] dictorum prothonotarii [illegible]
[illegible] Jacobi [illegible] ultimi [illegible] et [illegible]
[illegible] prothonotarii [illegible] singulatim et [illegible] et [illegible]
[illegible] prothonotarii [illegible] Jacobi [illegible]
[illegible] Jacobo [illegible] Jacobum [illegible]
[illegible] Jacobo [illegible] et [illegible] Jacobum [illegible]
[illegible] Magistro Waltero [illegible] Andree [illegible] Jacobum [illegible]
[illegible] Jacobum [illegible]
[illegible] Jacobus [illegible]
[illegible] Jacobus [illegible]
[illegible] Jacobus [illegible]

Ego Johannes Wilhelmi presbiter [illegible] publicus apostolica
[illegible] notarius [illegible] Instrumentum [illegible]
fideliter scriptum [illegible] et in hanc publicam formam redegi signo et sub
[illegible] meis solitis et consuetis signavi et publicavi rogatus et requisitus [illegible]

D 14TH JUNE, 1549.

Govan,—and by the third Instrument recording his installation in office, by the delivery of "Amphora" with holy water, by "Syr George Hervey, Curate and Executor of the said Church of Govane," and that "by the will and in obedience to the mandate of the Rector of the aforesaid Church, personally accorded," as evidence of Syr James Hill's "real, actual and corporal possession" of the office.

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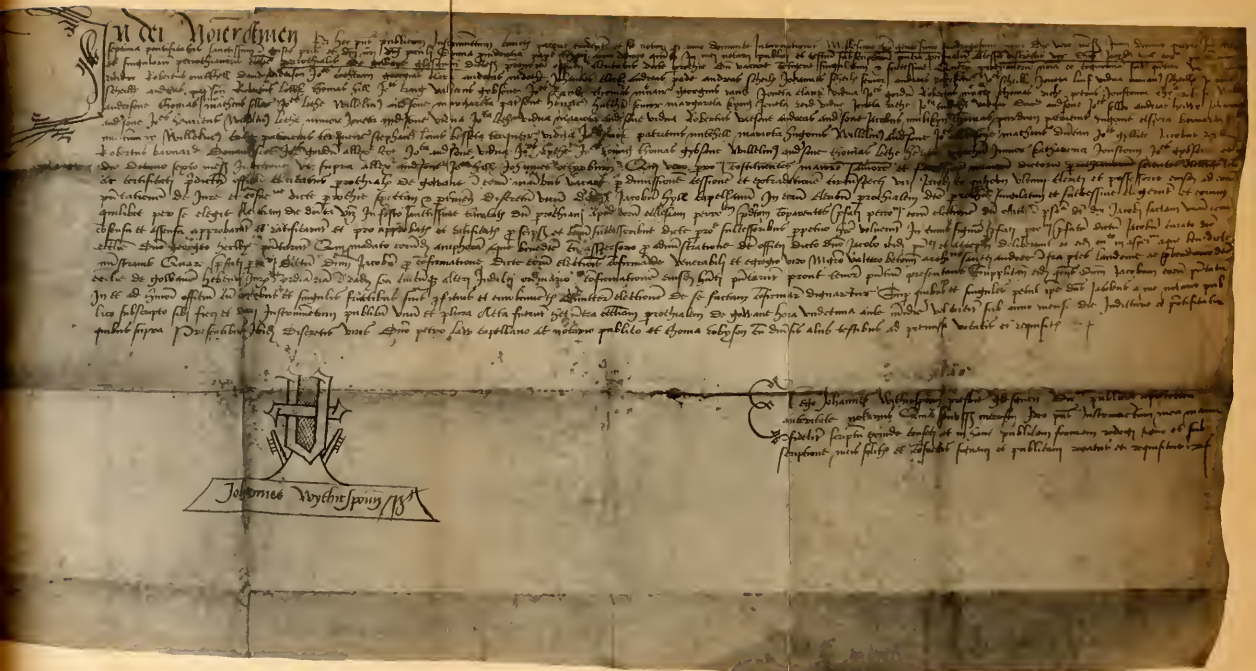
(1) Notarial Instrument, by John Wotherspoon, Presbyter of the Diocese of Glasgow, and Notary Public, certifying the election, by the Parishioners of Govan, of Syr James Hill, as clerk in holy orders of the Parish of Govan, and the Confirmation thereof by Walter Betoun, Archdeacon of St Andrews, in parte Loudonie, and Prebend of the said Parish of Govan, dated 14th and 16th June, 1549.

(2) Notarial Certificate by Nicolaus Wotherspoon of the Ceding and Demission, in the presence of Walter Betoun, Archdeacon of St. Andrews, Canon Metropolitan, Rector of Glasgow, and holding the Patronage of the Parish Church of Govan, by Syr James Colquhoun, the previous Incumbent, of the office of Clerk of the Church and Parish of Govan, in favour of Syr James Hill, dated 17th June, 1549, and,

[1] Hill, *Munimenta*, No. 9 of papers relative to the Rev. Laurence Hill.



NOTARIAL INSTRUMENT IN FAVOUR OF JAMES HILL AS CLERK OF THE PARISH OF GOVAN, DATED 14TH JUNE, 1549.

(3) Notarial Certificate by Nicolaus Wotherspoon, narrating the production by Syr James Hill of the Instrument of his election by the Parishioners, on 14th June, to be Clerk of the Parish and Church of Govan, with a transumpt of the Confirmation by Walter Betoun, Canon of Glasgow and Prebend of Govan, also recording the Certificate by Syr George Hervey, Curate and Executor of the said Church of Govan,—"dte ecclie de Govane, curataq executione eiisd,"—of the Confirmation of said election, and, in obedience to the mandate of the Rector, of the Infeftment of the said Syr James Hill, in the real, actual and corporal possession, of the said office, by delivery to him of "Amphora," containing holy water—"Amphora, aque benedicte,"—dated 19th June, 1549.

These elaborate formulæ of the Church in such matters seem to have been continued in use for some considerable time after the Reformation, as may be judged of by the "Forms" adopted in the year 1590, for (*a*) "Collation to a Benefice," (*b*) "Institution" thereto, and (*c*) "Instrument upon the Institution,"[1] all of which, in Scottish or the popular language, follow closely the procedure indicated in the Writs expede in James Hill's favour, with the notable difference that the symbol of infeftment used under the Protestant regime in 1590, is the "Bible," whereas in James Hill's case, under the Romish church, in 1549, it was "Amphora" with holy water.

In the same year, A.D. 1549, "On the Feast of Crispin and Crispinian (25th October) Dominus Jacobus Hill, Clericus parochialis de Govane," appears as one of the members of the General Chapter incorporated with the University of Glasgow, for the election of the Rector.[2]

Conforms to Protestantism.

At what date James Hill conformed to Protestantism does not precisely appear. It was probably within less than half

[1] *Miscellany of Wodrow Society*, vol I., pp. 529, 531, 532.

[2] *Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, vol. II. See Table, p. xxvii., also p. 170.

a century of the date, when Patrick Hamilton, Abbot of Ferne, "the earliest and, in some respects, the most eminent of Scottish Reformers,"[1] suffered death at the stake, for adherence to its precepts and his own conscientious opinion. His proselytism was undoubtedly before the establishment of the Reformed religion by Act of the Scots Parliament, in 1560, although he continued to hold the benefices to which he had previously been appointed, accepting others apparently with equal readiness, alike under Presbyterian and Episcopalian regime.

First Protestant "Reader" or Minister of Cathcart.

He is mentioned as the "Exhorter of Cathcart," *i.e.* the Protestant "Reader" or Minister, "from Candlemas, 1568, to Beltyne, 1572."[2]

The authority for this appears in the "Register of Members, Exhorters and Readers, and of their Stipends, after the period of the Reformation," extracts from which are given in the Maitland Club Publication in 1830, viz.:

"Cliddisdail, Glasgo, Names of Ministers, Exhortars, Reidars and Stipendis, within the Boundis of Cliddisdail, sen November 1567" (page 31).

"Luik before—Curmannok
"Luik efter—Cathcart } James Hill, Exhorter xxiij li" (page 34).

"Cathcart James Hill, Exhorter xxiiij li Candlemas 1560 was xl merkis, sen November 1569, now translatit to Erskyn, sen Beltyn 1572, and hes the personage thairof" (page 35).

The entry referred to as "Luik before—Curmannok" occurs on pages 31 and 32, and indicates that Carmunnock was served by "Mr. Thomas Jak, Minister" of "Ruglen and Cambuslang" (p. 31), aided by "Mr. Alexander Lyndsay, Exhortar" of "Torrens" (p. 32), and Mr. James Hill, Exhorter of Cathcart.

[1] P. F. Tytler's *History of Scotland*, ed. of 1866, vol. v., p. 176.

[2] *Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ*, Part III., p. 59.

Parson or Rector of Erskine.

While holding the office of Exhorter of Cathcart he was presented to the Parsonage of Erskine, "vacand throw deceis of umquhil James Stewart," on 17th February, 1571,[1] having the Vicar of the Parish to aid him in the discharge of his duties, viz.:

> "Robert Sempill reidare at Erskyn, his stipend the third of his awin vicarage xiij. vjs. vlijd.,"[2] the return respecting James Hill in the Register being :—
>
> "James Hill, Minister, his stipend, the twa part of the personage of Erskin, quhairunto he is newlie providit, extending to ic. xxxiij li. vis. viijd." This is corroborated by the entry in the "Register of Ministers and Reiders in the Kirk of Scotland from the Book of the Assignation of Stipends, 1574," given in the Miscellany of the Wodrow Society, by David Laing, (p. 381), both as regards Cathcart and Erskine, with further information as well respecting the Parish of Houston after referred to, viz.:
>
> "Erskin—Houston.

James Hill - - - -	133	6	8
Robert Sempill, reidare at Erskin -	13	6	8
David Hall, reidare at Houston -	16	0	0 and K. l."[3]

On 5th March, 1572-3, we find him designed as "James Hill, Rector of Erskyn," along with "William Hill" and others, as witnesses to a sasine on the resignation of "John Hill of Hillok in Govane" in favour of Elizabeth, John Hill's daughter, and "James Paterson, her spouse."[4]

[1] *Fasti Ecclesiæ*, Part III., p. 245, and excerpt from the "Register of Beneficial matters passed in the form and order agreed upon at Leith 16th January, 1571," see *Genealogical Manuscripts* of Hill, Hutcheson, and Craufurd, No. 4 thereof; and No. 3/2 of vol. I. of Hill, *Munimenta*, also *Book of the Universal Kirk of Scotland*, p. 527.

[2] *Register of Ministers*, etc., Maitland Club Publication, in 1830, p. 84.

[3] *Fasti Ecclesiæ*, etc., Part III., p. 245; also *Wodrow Miscellany*, vol. I., p. 382.

[4] *Protocols of the Town Clerks of Glasgow*, vol. VI., No. 1911, p. 110; also *Decree of Coutching*, of date 10th November, 1574; Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., No. 4, to which Decree James Hill, designed as "Parson of Erskine," is one of the parties.

Parson of Houston.

As above mentioned, James Hill appears also from 1574 to 1589 to have had the Parish of Houston under his charge, conjointly with Erskine, as the Parson or Rector of both Parishes, with a stipend of £133 6s. 8d. Scots,[1] and having a Reader to assist him in each.

Writs in which James Hill appears under these designations.

In the following Writs, principally personal to himself, he appears under one or other of the above designations, viz.:

In 1574-5, March 8, designed as "Persoun of Erskyn," James Hill obtains a Decree from the Burgh Court of Glasgow "againis Robert Miller for no removing himself, servandis, etc. furth of ye yarde liand in ye Trongait of Glasgow ꝑteining to ye said James heritable,"[2] which subjects he appears to have possessed in 1562, but to have sold prior to 29th November, 1583, when[3] they are described as belonging sometime to Sir James Hill, Chaplain, then to Matthew Boyd.

Shortly thereafter, viz., on 30th May, 1580, we find him designed as "Rector of Erskine," in the Charter of that date granted by the Archbishop of Glasgow in his favour and of "Mariote Leitche" his spouse in liferent, and of Thomas Hill their eldest son in fee of the 25s. land of Ibrox and 6s. 3d. land in the West End of Meikle Govan.[4]

In the Register of the Privy Council of Scotland[5] "Maister James Hill, persoun of Erskine," is mentioned as a Member of the Chapter of Glasgow, in a "Declaration" by the Privy

[1] *Miscellany of Wodrow Society*, p. 382.

[2] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Nos. 3/4.

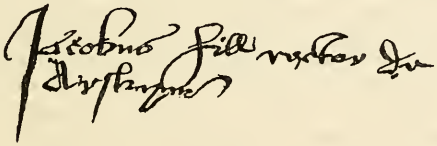
[3] *Protocols*, etc., vol. VIII., No. 2567.

[4] Genealogical MSS. of Hill, etc., No. 37; also Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part I., Nos. 5/1 and 2.

[5] Publication by the Lords of the Treasury, edited by Dr. D. Masson in 1880, vol. III., Acta, 1581-85, p. 475.

Council dated 12th April, 1581, "that the right of disposing of the Bishopric of Glasgow has devolved into the King's hands, by the neglect of the persons representing the Dean and Chapter of Glasgow to elect Mr. Robert Montgomery."

His signature also appears, although rather faint and indistinct, viz., "James Hill psoune of Araskyne" in the original Charter granted by James, Archbishop of Glasgow, of the 43s. 4d. land of Garroche in favour of Archibald Wilson and Marion Wilson, Spouses, and the longest liver of them, dated 8th June, 1581,[1] and the following autograph with the designation "Rector of Erskine"—"rector de Arskyne"—has, by the courtesy of the Town Clerk of Glasgow, been photographed from a Charter in his custody, granted by James Boyd, Archbishop of Glasgow, with consent of the Chapter, in favour of George Elphinstone, of the lands of Gorbals and Woodsyde, dated 13th November 1579.



In the Register of the Privy Seal there is noted the issue of a Charter of Confirmation in favour "Thomæ Hill filii Jacobi Hill, Rectoris de Erskine, terrar in M. Govan vocat Ibrox," of date 5th July, 1583.[2]

In 1584, June 17, James Hill, designed as "Rector of Ersking," consents, as one of the Curators of "Thomas Hill, Son of umquhile John Hill in Govane," to a Conveyance by Thomas

[1] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part II., No. 15.

[2] Volume of MSS. ot L. Hill, LL.D., Part II., No. 4. The Privy Seal Register has not yet been printed. For an Abstract of this Charter, see *Register of the Great Seal*, vol. 1580-1593, p. 171, No. 581.

to William Hill, Cordiner, Citizen, and Marion Wilsoun Spouses" of the third part of a tenement, fore and back, with yard and pertinents, on the south side of the Bridgegate.[1]

The coincidence of the names of this lady, Marion Wilson, and that of the second wife of James Hill being the same is singular, but a more curious coincidence occurs afterwards in the identity of the names of both a Grandfather and a Grandson, and their respective spouses.

And in 1595, when probably deceased, James Hill is designated as "Parson of Erskine" in the Charter, hereinafter referred to by King James VI. *inter alios* to Thomas Hill, of parts of the lands of Ibrox.

In the *Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*[2] "James Hill, person of Askyrk," appears among the Canons and Chapter of the Metropolitan Kirk of Glasgow who subscribe the Mortification of the Customs of the Tron of Glasgow, granted by James Archbishop of Glasgow to the College, of date 28th May, 1581. "James Hill p̃sone of Askirk" also appears among the Dean and Chapter of Glasgow who sign a Feu Charter by James Archbishop of Glasgow to John Reid of the 5s. land of Dowhill, alias Gersumland, dated 5th June, 1581.[3]

Ashkirk is a Parish in Roxburgh and Selkirkshires, and was a small Prebendary of the Church of Glasgow,[4] but whether James Hill of Ibrox was the Parson of Askkirk, as well as of Erskine, and at the same time, I have considerable doubt. He was undoubtedly a pluralist, but I incline to think that "Araskine" (*i.e.* Erskine) has in transcribing the original writ been mistaken for "Ashkirk," and that the signature was truly that of James Hill of Ibrox, Parson of Erskine, and not of Askkirk.

Another apparent coincidence, not only in name, but in the designation of James Hill of Ibrox, viz.:—"Jacobus Hill, Capellanus," is an entry,—noted, without comment, by Laurence Hill, W.S.—occurring in the *Register of the Privy Seal of Scotland*,

[1] *Protocols*, etc., vol. IX., No. 2627.

[2] Vol. I., page 134.

[3] *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, vol. II., p. 588.

[4] *Origines Parochialis Scotiæ*, vol. I., p. 312.

of the "Legitimation of Sir Andrew Hill, bastard son of Sir James Hill, 11th December, 1540."

The Letters of Legitimation,[1]—for the legal effect of which see Erskine's *Institutes of the Law of Scotland*, III. x. 7,—contain no further information as to the parentage of Andrew Hill than is above mentioned, but as a note of the granting the Legitimation is also entered in the *Register of the Great Seal*[2] in the following terms: "Apud Edinburgh, 11th December, 1540, Rex dedit literas legitimationis D. Andree Hill (saccellano)[3] bastardo, filio naturali *quondam* D. Jacobi H-- xxiii. 215," we are able to trace, by means of the Index to the *Great Seal Register* further notices which indicate that the above entry probably relates to a son of "D. Jacobus Hill, Capellanus et notarius Publicus," in Fifeshire, whose name also appears as a witness to Crown Charters of lands in that County, in the year 1494 (No. 2226), and in 1498 (No. 2423), where his designation is "Presbyter et Notarius Publicus."

D. Andrew Hill could scarcely have been a son of James Hill, Chaplain of St. Mary's Altar in Govan, whose legitimation there could have been any occasion or reason for applying for, in 1540, seeing that James Hill of Ibrox was obviously himself only a young man at that time; besides the expression "*quondam*" D. Jacobus Hill implies, although not conclusively, that James Hill, the putative father of Andrew, was dead, whereas undoubtedly James Hill of Ibrox was then, and for many years thereafter alive.

His Marriage with Marion Leitch.

Though holding these appointments, whether as a Priest of the Catholic Church—the independence of which, in Scotland, of Rome, as regards the regulation of its internal polity, affairs, and discipline, was authoritively recognised[4]—or as a Clergyman conforming to the Episcopalian regime which King James VI. and his immediate successors vainly endeavoured to establish

[1] See Office Copy from Register House obtained in October, 1900. Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., No. 4/2.

[2] Vol. 2, page 508, No. 2236, A.D. 1540.

[3] *Sacellanus*, a chaplain.

[4] Bull of Pope Innocent III., A.D. 1198-1214, anent which see Cosmo Innes' *Sketches of Early Scotch History*, p. 207. Also Hailes' *Annals of Scotland*, vol. I., pp. 154-163 and 175.

in Scotland, or *a fortiori* as a Presbyterian, James Hill, not only by the long previous acknowledged custom or practice of the secular Clergy in Scotland,[1] but also by the law of Scotland, consequent on the Reformation Statutes,[2] had contracted a legally valid and recognised marriage with Mariote, otherwise Marion Leitch, appears from the before-mentioned Charter (p. 8) by the Archbishop of Glasgow, dated 30th May, 1580, in his favour, designed as "Rector of Erskine," and of "Mariote Leitche," his spouse in liferent, and of Thomas Hill, their eldest son, in fee of the 25s. land of Ibrox, and 6s. 3d. land in Meikle Govan, the Instrument of Sasine on which in Thomas Hill's favour is dated 30th May, 1581, evidencing also that James Hill and his wife, Marion Leitch, were both alive in 1580.

This union with Marion Leitch would be contracted some time prior to 1572,—probably about or shortly after the year 1558,—as in October-November, 1572, we find James Hill making provision, through the instrumentality of Sir John Stewart of Mynto, in conveying, of date 18th November, 1572, to "Thomas Hill, son of Marion Leche," "the manse or tenement and houses, with yards and pertinents," "in the town of Govan," belonging to the chaplaincy or altar of St. Mary the Virgin, within the Parish Church of Govan, of which Sir James Hill was then the chaplain.[3]

[1] John Hill Burton's *History of Scotland*, 2nd edition, vol. III., pp. 309-457, and vol. IV., pp. 23 and 24. Cosmo Innes' *Scotland in the Middle Ages*, p. 111; and *Sketches of Early Scotch History*, pp. 116, 117, 150, 187, 260. Hailes' *Annals of Scotland*, ed. 1819, vol. III., p. 178, footnote; and p. 457, *ib.* Also Chambers' *Domestic Annals of Scotland*, vol. I., p. 28.

[2] See particularly Act 2, James VI. (1567), c. 16, "anent Marriages be all Estatis," and Charles I. (1644), c. 188; also relative to England, 2 and 3 Edward VI., cap. 21: "An Act to take away all positive laws made against marriage of Priests," amended and confirmed by 5 and 6 Edward VI., cap. 12 (1552). See also J. A. Froude's *History of England*, vol. II., chap. 12, pp. 478-9; vol. III., chap. 16, pp. 195, 6, 9, and 210; vol. IV., pp. 309, 334-7, 383.

For further particulars of the Authorities here referred to, see Memoranda "Anent Marriages of Roman Catholic Priests" in Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Pt. I., No. 16.

[3] *Protocols*, etc., vol. VI., Nos. 1888 and 1889.

Her Parentage.

Marion Leitch was, not improbably, a daughter of "Jhone Liche," Rentaller, and "Margareit Barnart," from whom "Schyr James Hyll" acquired and was rentalled, on 11th October, 1564, in the 6s. 3d. land of Dumbreck quarter, in Meikle Gowain, and it may almost conclusively be inferred that she died before 30th May, 1581, when her son, Thomas Hill, takes infeftment in the 25s. land of Ibrox and the 6s. 3d. land in Meikle Govan without making mention of her liferent, which had expressly been reserved in the Charter of the previous year, on which the infeftment proceeded.[1]

Their Issue.

By Marion Leitch, James Hill had issue, viz.:

Thomas Hill.

THOMAS HILL, to whom the lands of Ibrox descended, respecting whom as the eldest son, and to show the apparent failure or disappearance of this branch of the Family, as well as to give notices of other Hills, proprietors of parts of the lands of Ibrox, further or separate subsidiary chapters are given, and

William Hill.

WILLIAM HILL, who in 1586 conveyed one half of the 25s. land of Ibrox, to which he would seem to have had, or acquired, right, to "his brother german," the said Thomas Hill, who is infeft therein, on 2nd November, 1586.[2]

This conveyance by William to Thomas would appear to have been in consequence of some family arrangement, as on the same day, 2nd November, 1586, "William Hill, brother of the

[1] See, however, his infeftment in 1588 reserving these liferents.

[2] Genealogical MSS. of Hills, etc., No. 37, and Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part I., Nos. 5/3 and 6/5.

said Thomas Hill, is infeft in the 6s. 3d. land at the eist end of Meikle Govan, in a house and yard in Meikle Govan, and in the six roods in the Great East Croft of the lands of Ibrox."[1]

William Hill was evidently married, as appears from an Instrument of Sasine dated 1st August, 1588, in his favour, and ". . . (the name being omitted) his Spouse," in the before-mentioned "six rudes of land of the said lands of Ibrox, bounded as therein mentioned, acquired from the said Thomas Hill,"[2] and the probability is that he was a Cordiner Burgess of Glasgow, that his wife's name was Marion Wilson, and that in 1584 he and his wife lived in part of a tenement on the south side of the then residential quarter of the Bridgegate. William Hill would appear also to have been proprietor of an 18s. 9d. land in Meikle Govan;[3] but whether he left any family does not appear.

Issue of Marriage with Marion Wilson.

In compiling these notices, principally from the previously uncatalogued papers of the late Laurence Hill, LL.D., and other information obtained from the late Thomas Hill of Merrylee, I somewhat incautiously deduced the genealogy of the family from James Hill of Ibrox, through his eldest son Thomas Hill, assuming him to be the father of Ninian Hill of Garioch, Merchant in Glasgow—who forms the subject of a separate chapter, and from whom to the present time a regular series of Services and other Writs are extant, among the Hill *Munimenta*,[4] but from the investigation incident to transcribing these papers, and making abstracts of certain of them, and parti-

[1] Genealogical MSS. of Hills, etc., No. 37, and Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part I., Nos. 5/6 and 6/6.

[2] Genealogical MSS. of Hills, etc., No. 37, and Hill, *Munimenta*, vol I., Part I., Nos. 5/6 and 6/7.

[3] See "List of names of heritors in the Parish of Govan, who previously possessed their lands as Rentallers of the Archbishop, and who, in the year 1595, united in obtaining a Charter of Confirmation from King James VI." See *New Statistical Account of Scotland—Lanarkshire, Govan*, VI., p. 685.

[4] See vols. I. and II., A.D. 1520-1772. Also vol. titled Hill, *Munimenta Miscellanea*.

cularly from Notes by Laurence Hill, LL.D., apparently on the authority of his father, Laurence Hill, W.S.,[1] I have come to the conclusion that this assumption—of which, from the early or youthful ages it involved in the marriages of the parties concerned, I had always some doubt,[2]—was certainly not incontrovertible, and was most probably incorrect, and that Ninian Hill of Garioch was not the grandson, but the son of James Hill of Ibrox by a second wife, Marion Wilson, relict of Archibald Wilson, in favour of whom, viz., Archibald and Marion Wilson spouses, and the longest liver of them, a Charter, of date 8th June, 1581, by James Boyd, Archbishop of Glasgow, of the 43s. 4d. land of Garioch is extant among the Hill *Munimenta*.[3]

In the above-mentioned Notes, Laurence Hill, LL.D., writes respecting certain family traditions:

"Tho. Hill, Langside, has in his Book a Memorandum in the handwriting of my father, Laurence Hill, W.S., which is in these terms": "James Hill was a Protestant, Episcopalian, Clergyman, afterwards a Protestant Reader, and was preferred to the Parish of Erskine by the Earl of Marr under the Articles of Leith, 1559, and was married to a Marion Wilson; and Ninian, the father of Ninian who married Jean Caldwell, was his second son,—the eldest, to whom Ibrox was left, being Thomas, which Thomas of Ibrox, and George Hutcheson of Lambhill, and Helen Hutcheson, the widow, were left Tutors to Ninian, the husband of Jean Caldwell."[4]

It was probably a mistake on Laurence Hill's, W.S., part to say that Ninian was James Hill's of Ibrox *second* son, as William Hill, above mentioned, who in 1586 conveys one half of the 25s. land of Ibrox to "his brother *german*" Thomas, was

[1] *Manuscripts*, etc., Hutchesons and Hills, by L. Hill, LL.D., Part I., pp. 89-91.
[2] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part I., No. 15.
[3] Vol. I., Part II., No. 15. See also *Manuscripts* of Hutchesons, etc., Part I., p. 85.
[4] *Manuscripts* of Hutchesons, etc., Part I., p. 91.

evidently the *second* son, by James Hill's first wife Marion Leitch, the mother of his eldest son Thomas; the use of the expression "german" almost implying the existence of a brother "consanguinean," and strengthening the inference that Ninian of Garioch, "the father of Ninian who married Jean Caldwell," although not the *second*, was the *third* son of James Hill, and being by his second wife, Marion Wilson, consequently the brother *consanguinean* of Thomas of Ibrox.

The descendants of this Thomas Hill of Ibrox, as will be seen from the following chapter, are traceable for some generations, through entries in the Rental Book of the Barony, and in the Protocol Books of the Town Clerks of Glasgow, till the notices respecting them cease, and every trace of this branch of the family, as well as that of William Hill, disappears; but these records contain no entry indicating that Ninian Hill of Garioch was a *son* of Thomas of Ibrox, such evidence as does exist, viz., the appointment by Ninian Hill of Garioch in his Last Will and Settlement, executed on 5th September, 1623,[1] shortly before his death, of his wife Helen Hutcheson or Hill, Thomas Hill of Ibrox, and George Hutcheson his brother-in-law, as Tutors and Curators to his son Ninian Hill, afterwards of Lambhill, all indicating that Thomas Hill of Ibrox, James Hill's eldest son, was the brother, not the father, of Ninian of Garioch; and this supposition a critical consideration of the probable dates of birth and ages, at their respective marriages and deaths, of James, Thomas, and Ninian Hill all tends to confirm.

Heritable subjects possessed by James Hill.— Ibrox.

In the Family Records, James Hill is almost invariably designed as "of Ibrox."

[1] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part II., No. 9.

The first mention of lands of that name, so far as I have ascertained, is in the Decree of "Coutching," or Division of the Dumbreck quarter of Meikle Govan, dated 10th November, 1574, an extract or transcript of which is among the *Munimenta.*[1]

"Coutching," it may be explained, was a legal process, of the nature of an arbitration, by which the combined area or tract of land, in olden times generally unenclosed, often belonging in common to several proprietors whose holdings were inconveniently intermixed, sometimes in "run-rig," were slumped together and then divided, or "coutched," in more compact and convenient lots between the several heritors, as their absolute and independent property and possession.[2]

In this Decree, Ibrox or "Ybrox" is said to be "part of the haill quarter of the lands of Meikle Govan called Dumbreck quarter, extending to five merks, eight shilling and four pennies land, with pertinents."

Prior to 1574, Dumbreck quarter, including the hill, and a considerable extent of moss land, belonged to seven "Rentallers,"[3] as they were designated, being proprietors in the Barony, holding their lands by a tenure somewhat analogous to that of the English "copy holder," by entry in the Rental Book as "kindly tenants" of the Archbishopric of Glasgow.

By this Decree, the lands—consisting in whole of a £3 15s. land of old extent—were divided as follows, viz., one third, or a 25s. land "in Dumbreck-hill," "with the west part of Dumbreck moss," was declared to belong to John Rowand, whose sole designation is the sobriquet "Sweetman"—

The Rev. Dr. Matthew Leishman of Govan writes to L. Hill, LL.D.: "Hill and Rowan being common names in the Parish of

[1] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part I., No. 4.

[2] *Scots Acts*, Thomson's Edn., 1695, cap. 36 and 69. Erskine's *Institutes of the Law of Scotland*, Book III., Title III., secs. 56 and 59.

[3] Erskine's *Institutes*, Book II., Title VI., sec. 37.

Govan, it was sometimes found to be necessary, for the purpose of distinguishing them, to give the individuals their sobriquets or aliases."

"In the Minute of Session, July 9th, 1654, John Rowand, 'Bangs,' is mentioned; in the Minute of 22nd May, 1553, James Rowand, alias 'Patience,' and in the Minute of June 5th, 1653, John Rowand in Westend, alias 'Long John,' are mentioned; John Hill in the Minute of 26th June, 1653, is called John Hill in East End, alias 'Laird,' and John Hill, one of the Heritors of the Parish, is styled 'Andros John' in the Minute of July 13th, 1654."[1]

the second third of Dumbreck, or another 25s. land, called "the Ybrox," was declared to pertain to "James Hill, Parson of Erskine," and "George Young, Baxter Burgess of Glasgow," each to the extent of a 12s. 6d. rental, with "the east part of Dumbreck moss," *pro indiviso*; while the remaining third, called "the Crofting third," belonging to the following Rentallers, viz., "James Anderson, Henry Veitch, and John Cloune," each owning a 6s. 3d. land, and "Christin Coats, Relict of umq^ll^ Andrew Dunlop, Jonnet Dunlop her daughter, and Mr. Henry Gibsone her spouse," owning the other 6s. 3d. rental, the whole making together a 25s. land, "whilk third pairt," the Decree declares, "shall have for their moss the haill moss lyand on the west end of Govan that pertaint to all the said lands and haill rentallers of before"; and "in respect it is thought this last"—*i.e.* the Crofting third—"is so meikil better in guiding nor the other two third pairts," the Rentallers owning it are by the Decree ordained to equalise the value by paying to "John Rowand, Sweetman, fourtie punds (£3 6s. 8d. stg.), and to James Hill and George Young twentie merks monie (£1 2s. 2$\frac{5}{12}$d.) in full contentation and satisfaction for the guiding."

The rights of way, or of passage, through the newly divided lands are, by the Decree, regulated thus: "and the two over

[1] *Manuscripts*, etc., Hutchesons and Hills, by L. Hill, LL.D., Part II., No. 16.

pairties,"—obviously the proprietors of Dumbreck-hill and Ibrox,—"shall not have passage with their bestial, kine, or sheep, frae the stuff be soun, but (*i.e* from the time of sowing the crop, except) through the common Loan at the east end of the toun,[1] and the horse with Cairts and Karrs to pass up and doun the burn,[2] which was [the] only passage to pass through, unloused only, and not pasturand;—only it shall be lawfull for them that have the Ibrox third part to pass with their bestial, in Summer tyde, not to abyde, through the nether pairt of the muir loan[3] to the said watter, and not to remain or pasture by the way"; the occupiers of the "Dumbreck-hill" one third, however, were declared to have no right of passage through Ibrox, "but (*i.e.* except) only with their Horse, Cairt and Karr to have passage, but (*i.e.* not) pasturand, down to and frae the water of Clyde."

It is difficult at the present day to give a bounding description of the 25s. land of Ibrox. In the Decree the two 12s. 6d. lands are described as lying "betwixt the said march," (*i.e.* Bellahouston march,) "on the south; Bellahouston lands on the east end"—(blank in the Decree); "Well lands[4] on the west; and the new marche, towed and tirred, on the south side of the meadow, and"—(blank in the Decree).

These were not the lands surrounding and to the west of the Mansion House of that name, sometime the property of the Stevens of Bellahouston,[5] now of the City of Glasgow. The lands now known as "Bellahouston Park," were obviously part of the "25s. land of Dumbreck-hill," the name "Bellahouston" having been given to them from their forming the policy, or demesne, attached to the Mansion House of the Proprietor of the estate of Bellahouston, the original portion of which lay to the

[1] Now probably Ibrox Loan and Whitefield Street.

[2] Now probably Copeland Road, on the site of the "Coutch-burn."

[3] Now probably Broomloan Road, adjoining to the east of Moore Park.

[4] Probably "Wetlands and Bogs." See Whitefield Titles.

[5] *Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow Gentry*, No. X.

east of Dumbreck-hill, on which, curiously enough, another Mansion House with its policy, interjecting between the Bellahouston lands, old and new, are situated, which have appropriated the estate name of "Ibrox-hill" and presently belong to the representatives of the late James M'Call of Daldowie.[1]

The vagueness and uncertainty of the above quoted description is little diminished by notices respecting the lands in the more modern titles and records;[2] but as nearly as I can trace or identify them, the two 12s. 6d. lands, otherwise the 25s. land of "Ibrox," may—for of this I am by no means sure—be said to comprehend in whole, or in part, the estate of Ibroxhill, on the south side of the present Glasgow and Paisley or "Three-Mile-House" Turnpike Road, and also, indubitably, the whole or the greater part of the area lying between the Three-Mile-House Road and the Renfrew Road on the south and north. and the original line of Broomloan Road, and Whitefield Road, on the west and east respectively; on a part of which area, to the north-east, near the Clyde, the Municipal Buildings of the Burgh of Govan, fronting Whitefield Road, are now erected.

The following entries in the Rental Book of the Barony of Glasgow afford information as to James Hill's acquisition of portions of the Dumbreck quarter of Meikle Govan, comprising his 12s. 6d. land, referred to in the Decree of Coutching, viz.:

On 11th October, 1564, designed as "Schir James Hyll," he is "rentaillit in the vjs iiid land of Durbrek" (*i.e.* Dumbreck) "quarter in Mekle Gowain be" (*i.e.* by) "consent of Jhone Liche, (*i.e.* John Leitch, probably his father-in-law) last rentellit thairin; the said Jhone and Margareit Barnart, brukand, for thayr tymis"[3] (*i.e.* reserving or enjoying their liferents). And on 12th March, 1565, he is rentalled in

[1] *Old Country Houses*, No. LVIII.

[2] Notanda or excerpts of these, with a sketch Map, will be found among the Hill *Munimenta*.

[3] Rental Book of the Barony of Glasgow in vol. I. of *Diocesan Register of Glasgow*, p. 182.

another "6s. 3d. land in Durbrec quarter, in Mekle Gowain, be consent of Andro Lieche last rentellit thairin."[1] The same Record also shows[2] that "Schir James Hyll" is on 26th January, 1554, entered as having acquired "the 12s. 6d. land of Mekle Govan, be the consent and ourgiffing (*i.e.* overgiving) of Thomas Andirsone, last possessour thairof, and that be our licence."

The Rental Book further shows[3] that on 3rd May, 1557, James Hill sells or makes over—how acquired by him does not appear—a "6s. 3d. land of the estend" (*i.e.* east end) "of Govaine" to James Rowan, who is rentalled in his stead.

It will be noticed that these two last-mentioned lands are not said to be part of the "Dumbreck quarter" of Meikle Govan, although the 12s. 6d. land, acquired in 1554, is stated to be part of "Mekle" or Meikle Govan. Whether James Hill, subsequently to 1574—the date of the Decree of Coutching—acquired the remaining half of the 25s. land of Ibrox from George Young, the Rentaller mentioned in the Decree as his co-proprietor in that "extent"—of which, however, there is no evidence—or whether he continued to possess, along with his original 12s. 6d. land of Ibrox, the 12s. 6d. land of Meikle Govan, purchased from Thomas Anderson in 1554, designating them both as "Ibrox," does not appear. The probability is that he did so continue to hold the latter subjects, which may have been conterminous with his other lands, for, under the name of "Ibrox," a 25s. land in Meikle Govan in Dumbreck quarter, "with the 6s. 3d. land there, on the west side of the same," is on the resignation of the said James Hill included in a Charter by James Archbishop of Glasgow, dated 30th May, 1580, in the resignor's favour, therein designed as "Rector of

[1] Rental Book in *Diocesan Register*, vol. I., p. 183.

[2] Rental Book in *Diocesan Register*, vol. I., p. 158.

[3] Rental Book in *Diocesan Register*, vol. I., p. 166.

Erskine, and Mariote Leitche his spouse in liferent and Thomas Hill their son in fee," which, again, is confirmed by Charter by King James VI., dated at St. Andrews, 5th July, 1583, in which last Charter the reddendo of the lands is given in detail,[1] the same subjects being also included in another Charter in Thomas Hill's favour alone, "reserving to his said father and mother their liferent thereof," subsequently granted by "Walterus Dominus ffeu-de-fermarius de Glasgow," on which Thomas Hill is infeft on 21st August, 1588;[2] but it is difficult,—even admitting some latitude in the matter of locality,—to explain how it comes that in the Inventory of Writs,[3] signed as relative to the supplementary Disposition of date 2nd November, 1725, by Thomas Hill, then of Ibrox, to John Picken, Merchant in Glasgow, of the lands, they should be referred to as "the 25s. land of old extent of the *Langlans* quarter of Meikle Govan called Ibrox," Langlands being situated a considerable distance to the west of Ibrox.

The following are notices of other heritable subjects belonging, at one time or other, to James Hill of Ibrox, viz.:

Subjects in Trongate.

In 1562 he appears to have had belonging to him, and to have possessed till at least 1574, the land, or tenement on the south side of the Trongate, adjoining and to the west of other subjects, in an annual rent of 20s., payable furth of which, "Archibald Mure, Smith, Citizen of Glasgow," "moved with conjugal zeal and love," *inter alia*, infefts his intended spouse Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Woddrop, Citizen of Glasgow,"[4] in addition to securing her in the liferent of a house on the opposite side of the street.

[1] *Register of the Great Seal of Scotland*, vol. A.D. 1580-1593, p. 178, No. 581.

[2] Items Nos. 2 and 4 in the Inventory No. 37 in Genealogical MSS. of Hills, etc.

[3] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part I., No. 8.

[4] *Protocols*, etc., vol. V., No. 1439.

Kirkland of Renfrew; 3 acres near Renfrew Cemetery; also Cranstoun in Parish of Glasgow.

And in 1564-5, January 6th, James Hill is infeft, *ex propriis manibus* of "Mr. Andrew Haye, Canon of Glasgow and Prebendary of Renfrew," in the "4 Merkland, called the 'Kirkland' of Renfrew, lying near the Water of Inchinnan, and in 3 acres of land lying near the Cemetery of Renfrew," both in Renfrew Parish, also in "a piece of land called 'Cranstoun,' lying in the Parish of Glasgow, with the pertinents, all belonging to the said Prebend; and that conform to Feu Charter granted to Sir James Hill by Mr. Andrew Haye, with consent of the Dean and Chapter of Glasgow,"—one of the witnesses to the infeftment being "Thomas Hill in Schelis."[1]

Manse and Yard, in Govan, of the Chaplainry of the Virgin Mary.

On the other hand, we find from the same authentic source that, in accordance with recognised usage, if not with the law, of the time,[2] and availing himself of the friendly services of Sir John Stewart of Mynto, as a veritable "Tulchan,"—"Sir James Hill,"—designed as "Chaplain of the Chaplainry or Altar of the blessed Mary the Virgin, situated within the Parish Church of Govane,—with consent of the Parishioners of said Parish, undoubted Patrons of the said Chaplainry" conveys by Charter, of date 12th October, 1572, to the said "John Stewarde of Mynto, Knight," "the Manse or tenement and housis, with yards and pertinents, of the said Chaplainry, lying in the town of Govane, between the lands of umq^ll^ Peter Johnesoun on the north, the Common Green on the south and west, and the common burn on the east, within the regality of Glasgow."[3]

[1] *Protocols*, etc., vol. v., No. 1510.

[2] Erskine's *Institutes*, Book II., Title X., Sec. 7.

[3] *Protocols*, etc., vol. vi., No. 1888, 18th November, 1572. Also *Register of the Great Seal*, vol. A.D. 1580-1593, No. 599.

On this Charter Sir John Stewart is infeft on 18th November, 1572, the object of the Conveyance appearing from the immediately following entry, or Protocol of a Sasine, of the same date, in favour of "Thomas Hill, son of Marion Leche," on Charter granted to him by "John Stewarde of Mynto, Knight," of the said Manse or tenement with houses and yards.[1]

James Hill's death previous to 1596.

James Hill, as we have already seen, was certainly alive in 1584, and probably also in 1588, as many of the notices quoted seem to indicate, divested himself during his lifetime of the fee of his heritable properties in favour of his sons, reserving his own liferent. He evidently died previous to 2nd January, 1595-6, when the Charter, before and after referred to, was granted by King James VI. under his Privy Seal[2] whereby, on the narrative that the rights of the Archbishopric of Glasgow held by Walter Stewart, Commendator of Glasgow and the Duke of Lennox had been resigned in the hands of the King, he, *inter alia*, confirmed the lands of Lambhill to George Hutcheson, one of the Founders of Hutchesons' Hospital, and also part of the lands of Ibrox to "Thomas Hill, son of Sir James Hill, Parson of Erskine," but without making any reservation of James Hill's liferent,[3] thus leading clearly to the conclusion that James Hill was then dead.

[1] *Protocols*, etc., vol. VI., No. 1889, 18th November, 1572.

[2] *MS. Register of Privy Seal*, vol. 68, fol. 133.

[3] See *Charters and Documents relating to the City of Glasgow*, A.D. 1175-1649, Part II., p. 456, No. 114. Cleland's *Annals of Glasgow*, vol. II., p. 349, and *New Statistical Account of Scotland, Lanark*, p. 655, where a list is given of names and properties of heritors in the Parish of Govan, previously Rentallers of the Archbishopric, who, along with others in the Barony had united in obtaining the Charter.

THOMAS HILL OF IBROX

A.D. 1560-1624

His Wife AGNES MURE.

Their Son:

James Hill, and his Issue.

Thomas Hill of Ibrox, the eldest son of James Hill of Ibrox, designed as "son of Marion Leche," was infeft on 18th November, 1572,[1] on the Disposition or Charter, of date 16th November, 1572, before referred to, granted to him by John Stewart of Mynto, Knight, under reservation of James Hill's liferent, of the "Manse or tenement and housis, with yards and pertinents, of the Chaplainry" or Altar of the blessed Mary the Virgin, in the town of Govan, of which James Hill was or had been the Chaplain.

Born probably about 1560.

It is difficult to deduce the precise year of Thomas Hill's birth from the above entry. According to modern conveyancing it would imply that Thomas had attained majority, involving his birth in, or earlier than, the year 1551, but other rules prevailed in those early times, and youths became men by force of circumstances, or in cases of expediency were regarded as of full age before attaining legal majority, as many historical incidents show. Very probably James Hill would be anxious to avail himself of the earliest opportunity of securing the absolute right to the Manse, with its yards and pertinents, to his family, and so obtained a conveyance to his son, in anticipation of his attainment even of

[1] *Protocols*, etc., vol. vi., No. 1889.

puberty, and if so it may be assumed that Thomas Hill was born about the year 1560.

Thomas Hill, probably on attaining majority, was also on the resignation of his father infeft, on 30th May, 1581, in "All and Haill the 25s. land of Meikle Govan, in Dumbreck quarter, called Ibrox, and the 6s. 3d. land there on the west end of the same," on a Charter granted by the Archbishop of Glasgow, dated 30th May, 1580, in favour of "James Hill, Rector of Erskine, and Mariote Leitch, his spouse, in liferent, and Thomas Hill, their son, in fee."

In the MS. Register of the Privy Seal there is entered "Charta Confirmata Thomæ Hill, filii Jacobi Hill, Rectoris de Erskine, terrar in M. Govan vocat de Ibroxs, 5th July, 1583," the corresponding entry of which, in the *Register of the Great Seal*, is "Apud Sanct Androis 5 Jul. 1583. Rex confirmavit cartam quondam Jacobi Archiepisc. Glasguen.—qua cum consensu decani et capituli Glasguen. ad feudifirmam dimissit THOME HILL, filio Jacobi Hill, Rectoris de Erskin, heredibus dicte Tho. et assignatis,—25 solidatas terrarum, antiqui extentus, in Magno Govano, in lie Dumbrek-quarter, nuncupat Ibrokis, 6 sol. 3 den. ant. ext. in dicto Govano, in Orientali fine ejusdem, in regalitate et baronia de Glasgow;—quas per dictum Jac: H: et ejus predecessores in rentali, habitas, dictus Jac: H: in favorem dicti Tho. resignavit, reservando tamen sibi et Mariote Leiche, ejus sponse, vitalem redditum."[2]

As before mentioned Thomas Hill was infeft in the half of the 25s. land of Ibrox, of date 2nd November, 1586, on a Conveyance by "William Hill, his brother german," Thomas, on his part, conveying to William "the 6s. 3d. land at the eist end of Meikle Govan, a house and yard in Meikle Govan, and the six roods in the great East Croft of the lands of Ibrox," on which William Hill is infeft, on 2nd November, 1586, thereafter conveying to himself the "said William Hill and"—(blank in the Inventory No. 37, but probably Marion Wilson, see page 10)—"his spouse six rudes of land of the said lands of Ibrox," on which disposition the spouses are infeft on 1st August, 1588.[3]

[1] Genealogical MSS. of Hills, etc., No. 37; also Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part I., Nos. 5/1 and 2 and 6/2 and 3.

[2] *Register of Great Seal*, A.D. 1580-93, p. 178, No. 581.

[3] Genealogical MSS. of Hills, etc., No. 37; also Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part I., Nos. 5/5 and 6, and 6/6 and 7.

Thomas Hill also, as before mentioned, obtained a Charter of the 25s. land of Ibrox, with its pertinents, from Walter Lord Feu-farmer of Glasgow,—"Walterus dominus ffeu-de-fermarius de Glasgow"—under reservation of his father and mother's liferents, on which he is infeft 21st August, 1588, and subsequently, along with *inter alios* his brother William Hill, as proprietor of an 18s. 9d. land in Meikle Govan, he obtains a Charter of Confirmation from King James VI. dated 2nd January, 1595, in part of the lands of Ibrox.[1]

Married to Agnes Mure.

Thomas Hill was certainly married to Agnes Mure in 1597, June 25, on which date there is a protocol entered in George Hutcheson's *Book of Glasgow Protocols*,[2] of the Sasine on a Conveyance by "Thomas Hill in Ibrokis in Mekle Govane for himself and as procurator in name of Agnes Mure, his spouse," in favour of James Craufurd of Monok, and his wife, "of the 20s. land O.E. in Mekle Govane, in Ibrokis quarter." As, however, his younger brother William is referred to as having a wife in the year 1584 it is probable that Thomas would also be married considerably before 1597. Subsequently in the before-mentioned Inventory[3] there is entered a Seisin dated 12th September, 1603, of "John Hill, Senior, in Meikle Govan, and Phillis Gibson, Spouses, from Thomas Hill and Agnes Muir, Spouses, of a 12s. 6d. land of Ibrox."

He died in or before 1624.

At what date Thomas Hill died does not appear; probably it was not till after 1620, but indubitably it was in or before 1624, the Writ,—a Precept of *Clare Constat*,—by James, Archbishop of Glasgow, in favour of James Hill, Thomas' son in the 25s. land of Ibrox, being obtained on 18th June, 1624, doubtless not long after his father's death.

[1] Cleland's *Annals of Glasgow*, vol. II., p. 349, and *New Statistical Account of Scotland, Lanark*, p. 685, where however his father's name 'James' is inaccurately printed 'Laures'; see also *Charters and Documents relating to the City of Glasgow*, A.D. 1175-1649, Part II., p. 456, No. 114.

[2] Vol. XI., No. 3373.

[3] Genealogical MSS. of Hills, etc., No. 37, Item 5; also Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part I., Nos. 5/7 and 6/8.

James Hill (2) *their Son.*

Agnes Mure survived her husband, living till at least 28th June, 1624, when, designed as "Mother of James Hill, son of Thomas Hill," her liferent in "certain servitudes" is reserved in a Charter of Sale of that date[1] granted by the said James Hill, her son, to another "Thomas Hill now in Ibrox," of the 25s. land thereof under reservation of "the tofts of a 12s. 6d. land in the town of Govan."

By Agnes Mure, Thomas Hill had only issue, the said James Hill (2), who obtained the Precept of *Clare Constat* from James, Archbishop of Glasgow, for infefting him,—designed as "son of Thomas Hill" in the said 25s. land of Ibrox, of date 18th June, 1624,[2] at which date Thomas Hill of Ibrox was of course dead.

Sells Ibrox.

James Hill (2) was infeft on this Precept by Seisin dated 1st July, and registered 20th July, 1624,[3] having previously sold the lands to the before-mentioned "Thomas Hill now in Ibrox,"—who was probably the "son of John Hill, Senior, and Phillis Gibson, Spouses," and possibly a cousin, or other relative of his own,—by the also above-mentioned Charter dated 28th June, 1624,[4] reserving to himself "the tofts of a 12s. 6d. land in the town of Govan, and to Agnes Muir his mother, during her life, certain servitudes therein mentioned."

No further trace of James Hill (2).

Further trace of this James Hill, son of Thomas Hill and Agnes Mure, disappears; for he could scarcely have been the "Elder of Govane Kirk," of whom mention is made in the volume titled *The Elder Park, Govan*, p. 186. He moreover does not appear to have been married. The Thomas and James Hill mentioned in the deduction of the title of the parts and portions of the 25s. land of

[1] Genealogical MSS. of Hills, etc., No. 37 (11/1); also Hill, *Munimenta*, Part I., No. 6/18.

[2] Genealogical MSS. of Hills, etc., No. 37; also Hill, *Munimenta*, Part I., No. 6/16.

[3] Genealogical MSS. of Hills, etc., No. 37; also Hill, *Munimenta*, Part I., No. 6/17.

[4] Genealogical MSS. of Hills, etc., No. 37; also Hill, *Munimenta*, Part I., No. 6/18.

Ibrox in the Inventory No. 37 of the Genealogical MSS. of Hills, frequently before referred to, are respectively *not* Thomas and James his son and that of Agnes Mure, Spouses, *but* "Thomas Hill (2) now in Ibrox," subsequently "of Ibrox,"—son of John Hill and Phillis Gibson, Spouses,—and James his son and that of Christian Tennent, Spouses, as is shown in the following Chapter or Notices of "Hills, Proprietors of Ibrox."

HILLS, PROPRIETORS OF IBROX

Probably Collateral Relatives, but not Direct Descendants of Syr James Hill of Ibrox, Chaplain of St. Mary's Altar.

THOMAS HILL (2) AND CHRISTIAN TENNENT, SPOUSES, A.D. 1604.
JAMES HILL (3) AND JANET ROWAND, SPOUSES, A.D. 1621.
THOMAS HILL (3) AND ELIZABETH ANDERSON, SPOUSES, A.D. 1655.
JAMES HILL (4) AND JANET ROWAN, SPOUSES, A.D. 1680.
THOMAS HILL (4) AND CHRISTIAN HILL, SPOUSES, A.D. 1709.

Thomas Hill (2) *now in Ibrox.*

The following deduction of the descendants of Thomas Hill "now in Ibrox," the son of John Hill, Senior, and Phillis Gibson, till they, in their turn, disappear in 1725, when Ibrox passed altogether out of the possession of persons of the name of Hill, is derived from entries in the Inventory No. 37 of the Genealogical MSS., also from Part I., No 6 of the Hill *Munimenta*, and from the "Inventar of Writts, Thomas Hill to John Picken, 1725," Part. I., No. 8., of the Hill *Munimenta.*

Thomas Hill "now in Ibrox," was a *younger* son of "John Hill, Senior," in Meikle Govan, and "Phillis Gibson, Spouses," as appears from a Charter, enumerated in the Inventory No. 37 of the Genealogical MSS. of Hills, etc., granted by John Hill, in Meikle Govan, with consent of John Hill, his eldest son and heir to

Thomas Hill his son, of the said 25s. land of Ibrox, dated 14th February, 1604.[1] This Thomas Hill was married to Christian Tennent in 1604.[2]

The above-mentioned Charter,—the date of which is as given in the Inventory,—must I think have been a link in the progress of a Security title, or "Wadset," the other writs of which are not enumerated in the Inventory, and which ultimately culminated in the absolute conveyance or sale of Ibrox, as undoubtedly the property title of the 25s. land of Ibrox flowed direct from James Hill (2) then of Ibrox, to Thomas Hill "now in Ibrox," by the Charter of Sale before mentioned, dated 28th June, 1624.

On acquiring the full or absolute right to the 25s. land of Ibrox, from the grandson of the Chaplain of St. Mary's Altar, Thomas Hill expede infeftment, conform to Sasine thereon, dated and registered 20th July, 1624.[3]

Thomas Hill in Ibrox was an Executor, along with Mrs. Helen Hutcheson or Hill, the widow, and George Hutcheson of Lambhill, the brother-in-law, under the Will or Testament of Ninian Hill of Garioch, dated 5th September, 1623.[4]

As connected with Thomas Hill and Christian Tennent his spouse, reference may be made to a "Protestation by the College of Glasgow respecting the Teinds in the Parishes of Kilbride and Renfrew, dated Holyrud House, 27th July, 1632,"[5] where mention is made of "Christian Tennent in Ibrocks, James Hill her son there," indicating their possession of property in one or other of these Parishes, and that Thomas Hill (2) was then dead.

Thomas Hill (2) died sometime about or after 1624, certainly in or before the year 1629, when there appears in the before-mentioned Inventory, "a Seisin in favour of James Hill, Christian Tennent's son," dated 8th September and registered 20th September, 1629, proceeding on a precept of *Clare Constat*,—the date of which is not given in the Inventory,—"granted by James, Archbishop of

[1] Genealogical MSS. of Hills, etc., No. 37; also Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part I., No. 6/10.

[2] See seisin dated 28th July, 1604, in No. 37, of said Genealogical MSS.; also Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part I., No. 6/9.

[3] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part II., No. 9.

[4] Genealogical MSS. of Hills, etc., No. 37; als Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part I., No. 6/18 and 19.

[5] *Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, vol. I., xxxix, No. 1

Glasgow, for infefting him as heir of his father in said lands,[1] thus indicating that he was the eldest, if not the only son.

James Hill (3).

The above mentioned James Hill of Ibrox, son of Christian Tennent and Thomas Hill, appears to have been married, possibly about the year 1621. Subsequent to his father Thomas Hill acquiring the property of Ibrox, as distinguished from the security right, probably of "Wadset," which he previously held affecting it, and apparently after his father's death, James Hill, with consent of Christian Tennent his mother, conveyed part of the estate "to Jonett Rowand, daughter of James Rowand in West End of Meikle Govan," his wife, in liferent, by Charter or Disposition dated 31st August 1621, [so stated in the Inventory, and written on an erasure, but I think probably 1629], the Sasine on which is dated 14th October and registered 1st November 1629;[2] his own title being made up as heir to his father Thomas Hill by the before-mentioned Precept of *Clare Constat*, granted by James, Archbishop of Glasgow, and Sasine thereon in James Hill's favour, dated 8th and registered 20th September, 1629.[3]

When this James Hill died does not appear, but it was not till after 1655.

Thomas Hill (3).

The above James Hill (3) and Janet or Jonett Rowand had as their eldest son, another Thomas Hill of Ibrox, in whose favour, the said "James Hill with consent therein mentioned," grants "a Precept of Seisin, dated 4th December, 1655," for infefting Thomas in implement of "a Contract of Marriage betwixt said Thomas and Elizabeth Anderson, daughter of Jno. Anderson, Portioner of Little Govan,"[4] following upon which Thomas Hill,

[1] Genealogical MSS. of Hills, etc., No. 37; also Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part I., No. 6/20.

[2] Genealogical MSS. of Hills, etc., No. 37; also Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part I., Nos. 6/11 and 12.

[3] Genealogical MSS. of Hills, etc., No. 37; also Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part I., No. 6/20.

[4] Genealogical MSS. of Hills, etc., No. 37; also Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part I., No. 6/21.

designed as "of Ibrox," grants "a Liferent Charter, dated 31st December, 1655, in favour of Elizabeth Anderson," probably his newly married wife, "of the equal half of said lands," on which Infeftment is expede in her favour of the same date, and is registered 10th January, 1656.[1]

When this Thomas Hill of Ibrox died does not appear, but it was before the year 1680 as aftermentioned.

James Hill (4).

Thomas Hill, by Elizabeth Anderson his spouse, had issue James Hill of Ibrox (4), who was doubtless their eldest son, the old practice of naming the eldest son of the eldest son after his paternal grandfather being laudably observed in the Family. He made up his title to the lands of Ibrox by "Precept of *Clare Constat*," which bears to be "granted by the Reverent Father in God, Arthur Arch-Bishope of Glasgow," dated "20th July, 1680, —wherein James Hill is designed as "lawfull Sone to the deceast Thomas Hill of Ibrox"—and Sasine thereon dated 26th and registered in the Particular Register of Sasines for the "Barronie of Glasgow, etc.," 27th July, 1680,[2] obtaining, and taking Infeftment of the same date, on a Charter of Confirmation and Novodamus from the Archbishop, for correcting in some way, or otherwise validating his title.[3]

This James Hill—curiously again bringing in conjunction for the spouses the same christian and surnames as his Grandfather and Grandmother—married a Janet Rowan, whom he infefts in the liferent of the half of the said lands, by Seisin dated 26th and registered 27th July, 1680, following upon the "Contract of Marriage betwixt her and the said James Hill," the date of which Contract is not given.[4]

When James Hill (4) died does not precisely appear, but it was sometime after 1709, and probably before 1723.

[1] Genealogical MSS. of Hills, etc., No. 37; also Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part I., Nos. 6/22 and 23.

[2] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part I., No. 8, "Imprimis."

[3] Genealogical MSS. of Hills, etc., No. 37; also Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part I., Nos. 6/24 and 25.

[4] Genealogical MSS. of Hills, etc., No. 37; also Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part I., No. 6/26.

Thomas Hill (4), *last of Ibrox.*

In his turn this James Hill and Janet Rowan, spouses, had as their eldest son Thomas Hill, the last of Ibrox, the next entry in the Inventory[1] being "Extract Contract of Marriage betwixt Thomas Hill, eldest lawfull sone to the said James Hill, then of Ibrox, with the speciall advice and consent of his said father, and Christian Hill, sister lawfull to John Hill, Portioner in West end of Mickle Govan, dated 9th August, 1709," whereby the said "James Hill dispones to the said Thomas Hill and Christian Hill, affidat spouses, and the longest liver of them two, in conjunct fee and liferent, and to the Bairns of the Marriage in fee," the said 25s. land of Ibrox, registered in the "Books of the Regality of Glasgow," 26th October, 1715.

Infeftment is expede on this Contract of Marriage in favour of the "said Thomas Hill and Christian Hill, dated 24th August and recorded in the Register of Sasines, the 1st September, 1709," and a Charter of Confirmation, in favour of the said Thomas Hill, under the Great Seal, is subsequently obtained, dated 26th July, 1723,[2] immediately following which appears in the said Inventory:

"Disposition by the said Thomas Hill in favor of John Picken, Merchant in Glasgow, of certain parts and portions of the said 25s. land of Ibrox, therein particularly mentioned, dated 20th December, 1723,"[3] upon which and the supplementary Disposition in 1725[4] of other parts, amounting in whole to a 22s. land, John Picken expedes infeftment in 1725, resigns the whole in the hands of the Barons of Exchequer, and procures a Charter of Resignation under the Great Seal, dated 12th February, 1735.[5]

The absence of any consents to the above Disposition leads strongly, if not conclusively, to the supposition that there were no "Bairns of the Marriage" between Thomas Hill, last of Ibrox, and Christian Hill, and that this Branch of the Family became extinct.

[1] Genealogical MSS. of Hills, etc., No. 37; also Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part I., No. 6/27 and No. 8, "Item."

[2] Genealogical MSS. of Hills, etc., No. 37; also Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part I., Nos. 6/28 and 29.

[3] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part I., No. 6/30.

[4] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part I., No. 6/32.

[5] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part I., No. 35.

Hills in Govan and elsewhere.

A strong Sept of the Hills was, however, established in the Parish of Govan, respecting whom notices[1] are frequently to be found in the titles of lands there.

Branches of the Hill Family also existed at and prior to this time in Tollcross, Dalbeth, and latterly in Greenock,[2] elsewhere in the West Country, and were also subsequently established in America.

[1] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part I., No. 18.

[2] Pedigree of Hills, etc., No. 44.

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Ninian Hill of Garioch

Merchant Burgess of Glasgow

A.D. 1583-1623

His Wife HELEN HUTCHESON.

Their Issue, viz:

Janet Hill.	Helen Hill.
Margaret Hill.	Marion Hill.
Elspeth Hill.	James Hill.
Ninian Hill (No. 1).	Ninian Hill (No. 2).
George Hill (No. 1).	George Hill (No. 2).

Ninian Hill of Garioch, Merchant Burgess of Glasgow, designated in an old MS. titled "The Offspring of John Hutchison of Lambhill"[1] as "a rich Merchant in Glasgow," married —probably about the year 1609, their first child being baptized on 15th September, 1610—Helen Hutcheson, the youngest of the three sisters and co-heiresses of George and Thomas Hutcheson of Lambhill, the Founders of Hutchesons' Hospital and School in Glasgow.

A Younger Son of James Hill of Ibrox.

Ninian Hill was probably the third, in any case a younger son of James Hill of Ibrox, but, in view of the failure or dis-

[1] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. II., Part V., No. 13, docquetted by Laurence Hill, LL.D., as being in the handwriting of George Crawfurd, the Historian of Renfrewshire,

appearance of the issue of his elder brothers consanguinean, Thomas and William Hill—who are previously referred to—his (*i.e.* Ninian Hill's) issue, so far as the family records show, are now the representatives of James Hill, the Chaplain of St. Mary's Altar.

It has been shown that James Hill of Ibrox, the Chaplain, or, as he subsequently became, the first Protestant Reader of Cathcart, as well as his first wife, Marion Leitch, to whom he was probably married about the year 1558, were both alive in 1580.

It would to some extent almost appear, from the charter, previously referred to, in favour of Thomas Hill, dated 5th July, 1583, which reserves her liferent, as if Marion Leitch was then alive, but that she died in or about the year 1581, was, I think, evidently the case, the dubiety being only raised by the continuance, or repetition, after that date, in the writs mentioned in the previous chapter, of a reservation of the liferent, originally conceived in her favour in the lands therein referred to, which might have been, and probably was, simply a matter of careless conveyancing.

Born about the year 1583.

It has been further mentioned that James Hill married as his second wife, Marion, the widow of Archibald Wilson of Garioch, probably in 1582-83, about a year after the death of Marion Leitch, James Hill's first wife. Accordingly, it may reasonably be assumed that Ninian Hill, whose name does not previously appear, was the issue of this marriage,[1] that he was born in or about the year 1583, and that, through his mother, he succeeded to the lands of Garioch, as did his elder brother Thomas to his father's property of Ibrox.

[1] *Manuscripts* of Hutchesons and Hills, Part I., p. 91.

Married Helen Hutcheson in 1609.

At the date therefore (A.D. 1609) of Ninian Hill's marriage with Helen Hutcheson, of whom mention is afterwards made, he would be about 25 or 26 years of age, his wife being then about the same age, Thomas Hutcheson, her immediate younger brother, having been born about the year 1589.[1]

Their Children.

By Helen Hutcheson, Ninian Hill had issue, viz.:

Janet - - - - - -	Born in 1610.
Margaret (otherwise Joan) - - -	„ 1612.
Elspeth or Elizabeth - - - - -	„ 1613.
Ninian (No. 1) - - - - - -	„ 1614.
George (No. 1) - - - - - -	„ 1615.
Helen - - - - - - -	„ 1616.
Marion - - - - - - -	„ 1617.
James - - - - - - -	„ 1619.
Ninian (No. 2) - - - - - -	„ 1621.
George (No. 2) - - - - - -	„ 1623.

Some of whom were Legatees of George Hutcheson.

Of the above-mentioned children, Margaret, Elspeth, and Helen, with Ninian (No. 2), alone are mentioned as his sister "Helein hir bairnis," as nuncupative Legatees in the "Inventory of Debts awand be his promeis," relative to George Hutcheson's Will, dated 18th April, 1639, each of said "bairnis" to the amount of "ane hundrethe m̃ks money" (£66 13s. 4d. Scots or £5 11s. 1½d. Stg.), "qlk," (*i.e.* these and other nuncupative legacies to his sisters' children and their "oyes" or grandchildren) "extending in haill in money to the sowme of ane thousand and twa hundrethe punds money, he ordaint his exors thankfullie to pay to thame, and to see the same put furthe upone guid securitie to thair behove

[1] *History of Hutchesons' Hospital*, 1881, p. 43, footnote (1).

and proffeit and the annuell to ressave, the principall q^{ll} y^{r} p̃fyte aiges, and not to be putt to other uses be y^{r} parents."[1]

Also certain of their "Oyes."

Helen Hutcheson or Hill's "oyes" or grandchildren, who are also named as legatees in George Hutcheson's Will, were "Johnne, Walter, and Thomas Brysonne, and Jonet Pollok," so that it may reasonably be inferred that Janet, Ninian (No. 1), George (No. 1), as well as Marion, James, and George (No. 2), were dead prior to 1639, as otherwise, which there is no reason to suppose was the case, they were either not regarded with special interest, or were overlooked by George Hutcheson when giving verbal instructions to the Notary for the preparation of his Will.

Documents in which Ninian Hill's children are referred to.

In the paper entitled "The Offspring of John Hutchison," previously referred to, the immediate issue of Helen Hutcheson and Ninian Hill are enumerated thus:

"Mr. *Ninian* Hill of Lambhill, and

"*Margaret*, who was married to one Bailie Bryson in Glasgow; 2nd

"*Janet*, who was married to the Laird off Bagray and afterwards to Bailie Pollock,[2] and 3rd

"*Hellein*, who was married to one a Mer^{t} in Glasgow."

In another paper titled "Descendants of John Hutcheson of Lamb Hill,"[3] in a rather confusing manner or sequence, which I have endeavoured to make clear by separate lines, indentation, and italics, the issue are thus entered:

"1. *Ninnian* Hill of Lambhill, who married Jean Caldwell, Dau^{r} of John Caldwell, of that Ilk, and had issue.

"Ninian Hill of Lambhill married to Mary, Dau^{r} of Hew Craufurd of Jordanhill, who had 3 sons and 7 daughters."

[1] Hutcheson Papers (Personal), vol. I., Part I., No. 14.

[2] See page 47 postea.

[3] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. II., Part V., No. 14.

" 2. *Marg*$^{t.}$ Hill, who married Bryceson, [*i.e.* Bryson] Merch$^{t.}$ in Glasgow, and had issue John Bryceson, Merch$^{t.}$ and Baily in Glasgow.

" This Marg$^{t.}$ after John Bryceson's death married Pollock, a son of Balgray, who had issue:

" 1. George Pollock, Curate at Kilmarnock.

" 2. Eliz$^{t.}$ married to Rob$^{t.}$ Chapman, Merch$^{t.}$ in Glasgow, who had issue:

" John Chapman, Writer, married to Wardrop, Dau$^{r.}$ to Wardrop of Dalmarnock, who hath issue Ro$^{t.}$"

" 3. *Elizabeth* Hill married to Pollock of Balgray had issue:

" Ja$^{s.}$ heir to his Fay$^{r.}$

" Geo. and Thos., who went to New England, and

" Hellen Pollock married to M$^{r.}$ David Robb, Parson of Erskine, who had issue:

" Robb married to Charles Pollock, Merch$^{t.}$ in Glasgow."

" 3rd Daughter of Ninian Hill, *Hellen*, married to Maxwell, Merch$^{t.}$ in Glasgow; he had no issue. She afterwards married."

It is somewhat curious to note that Ninian Hill, in his Will, dated 3rd September, 1623,[1] should make no mention of any of his children other than those among whom he divided the "deidis pairt" (see page 64), viz.:—"Margaret his eldest dochter," "Elizabeth Hill his secund dochter," and "ye bairne unborne," viz.:—George Hill (No. 2), and also those for whom he nominated "tutoris testamentaris," viz.:—"Niniane Hill" (No. 2), his son and heir who succeeded him in Garioch, and "Elizabeth and Helein Hillis his dochteris as also the bairne unborne foirsaid during their minorities," but, as will be seen from the notices applicable to each, it is certain that Ninian

[1] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part II., No. 9.

Hill and Helen Hutcheson had the whole above-named ten children, viz. :

Janet Hill.

JANET HILL, who was baptized on 13th September, 1610, her "godfathers" being "Johne Hutchesone and Johne Orr,"[1] and who obviously died before 1623, the next daughter Margaret being designated by Ninian Hill, in his Will of that year, as his "eldest dochter."

Margaret Hill or Bryson, afterwards Pollock.

MARGARET HILL referred to in Ninian Hill's Will as his "eldest dochter" alive in 1623, who is also one of those mentioned as "Helein hir bairnis," in the Inventory relative to George Hutcheson's Will in 1639, would seem to have been baptized, or entered in the Register of Baptisms, on 4th February, 1612, under the name of "Joan,"[2] the "witnesses" being "George Hutcheson and Thomas Listoune."

In the paper titled "The Offspring of John Hutchison,"[3] it is stated that "Margaret" "was married to one *Bailie* Bryson in Glasgow." This designation of her *husband* as "Bailie" is obviously a mistake, as no one of the name of Bryson appears as a Bailie in the Council Records of Glasgow till 1685, and the Bailie Bryson of that year, as is evidenced by the Mortification granted by him in 1705, and also by George Hutcheson's Will, was "Bailie" John Bryson, one of the "oyes" or grand-children of George Hutcheson's sister, Helen Hutcheson or Hill (*i.e.* a *son* of and not the *husband* of her daughter Margaret).

[1] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. L, Part II., No. 3. Extracts from Register of Baptisms for Glasgow.

[2] Extracts from Register of Baptisms, *supra*.

[3] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. II., Part V., No. 13.

In the paper titled "Descendants of John Hutcheson," above referred to,[1] in the portion of it in the handwriting of the Rev. Laurence Hill, Minister of the Barony, written about the year 1723, it is stated that Margaret Hill "married Bryceson, Merch^t. in Glasgow, and had issue John Bryceson, Merch^t. and Baily in Glasgow."

Here in the Rev. L. Hill's MS. it appears as if there was another blank, into which the names of Walter Bryson and Thomas Bryson might be filled, on the authority of George Hutcheson's Will, in which in addition to "Johnne, Walter and Thomas Brysoune," there is also mentioned, "and Jonet Pollok," as among his sister Helen Hutcheson or Hill's "oyes."[2]

In the Contract dated 14th April, 1642, between Mrs. Marion Stewart or Hutcheson, widow of Thomas Hutcheson, and the heirs-portioners of George and Thomas Hutcheson,[3] "Margaret Hill, Relict of Umq^ll. John Brysoun," is a consenting party, and she is also mentioned as "the said Margaret Hill and John Brysoun, her sone," as having right to a tack of four acres of the lands of Barrowfield, granted to them by Thomas Hutcheson of date 1st May, 1641, which tack is excepted from the subjects dealt with in the above-mentioned Contract.

"This Marg^t." the MS., "Descendants of John Hutcheson," proceeds to mention, "after John Bryceson's death married [James] Pollock, a son of Balgray, who had issue:"

"1. George Pollock, Curate at Kilmarnock.

"2. Eliz^t., married to Robt. Chapman, Merch^t in Glasgow, who had issue:

"John Chapman, Writer, married to [Helen] Wardrop, Dau^r. to Wardrop of Dalmarnock, who hath issue, Ro^t."

[1] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. II., Part V., No. 14.

[2] Hutcheson Papers (Personal) vol. I., Part I., No. 14.

[3] Hutcheson Papers (Personal), vol. I., Part III., c. i.

In this enumeration, it has to be pointed out, there is omitted Janet or "Jonet Pollok," one of his sister's "oyes" mentioned in George Hutcheson's Will in 1639; and the further remarks suggest themselves that, from the conjunction of this Janet or "Jonet" with her half-brothers, John, Walter and Thomas Bryson, in George Hutcheson's Will, it may be inferred that she was the eldest of Margaret Hill's children by her second marriage; also that her full-brother and sister, George and Elizabeth Pollock, were not then (1639) born; that Margaret Hill's first husband, John Bryson, was dead, and she married to her second husband, James Pollock, before the year 1638, when she would be about 26 years of age; although this date for her second marriage seems a little at variance, although not necessarily inconsistent with her designation in the Contract above mentioned in 1642 as "*Relict* of Umq$^{ll.}$ John Brysoun."

Margaret, the daughter of Ninian Hill of Garioch, was apparently married at an early age, on 26th August, 1628,[1] first to John Bryson, father of John Bryson, the Bailie, and I think that her first husband was designated by Crawfurd, the historian, as a Bailie of Glasgow, from confusion with the fact that her eldest son, John Bryson,[2] in 1680, as well as her second husband [James] Pollock, a son of Balgray,[3] in 1652, 1659, 1664 and 1667, were Bailies of the City.

Her Bryson Descendants

From the above-mentioned sources it would accordingly appear that Margaret Hill's issue were as follows, viz.:

By her first husband, John Bryson, Merchant in Glasgow,[4] viz.:

1. John Bryson, Merchant, and Bailie of Glasgow, one of the

[1] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part II., No. 3, p. 5. Extracts from Register of Marriages.

[2] Offspring, etc., Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. II., Part V., No. 13; also Cleland's *Annals of Glasgow*, vol. I., p. 167.

[3] Descendants, etc., Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. II., Part V., No. 14; also Cleland's *Annals*, vol. I., pp. 136 *et seq.*

[4] For notices respecting the Brysons see *History of Hutchesons' Hospital*, 1881, pp. 14 and 15.

"oyes" mentioned in George Hutcheson's Will, who mortified lands in Garngadhill to Hutchesons' Hospital in 1705, and was the father of John Bryson, younger of Craigallian, from whom, through his daughter

(*a*) Marion Bryson or Hamilton, the Hamiltons of Barns and Cochna,[1] and Hamilton Dundas of Duddingstone;[2] through another daughter,

(*b*) Isabella Bryson or Dreghorn,[3] of the family of Blochairn and Ruchill, the Dennistouns of Colgrain, Baillie of Polkemmet, and others; and through his remaining daughter,

(*c*) Jean Bryson or Leitch,[4] of the family of Kilmardinny, the Murdochs, and the Yuilles of Darleith, were all connected with the Hill family.

2. Walter Bryson, and

3. Thomas Bryson, both also above mentioned as "oyes" in George Hutcheson's Will, but of whom I have traced nothing further.

Her Pollock Descendants.

And from the same sources, and also on the authority of the Genealogical Table of the Hamilton-Grays of Carntyne, and their connections, the Chapmans, Wardrops, and Lyons,[5] it further appears that by her second husband, James Pollock, Margaret Hill had issue, viz.:

4. Jonet or Janet Pollock.

5. George Pollock, Curate at Kilmarnock, who apparently married his cousin, a daughter of the then Pollock of Balgray.

6. Robert Pollock, a Stationer in Dublin; and

7. Elizabeth Pollock, spouse of Robert Chapman, Merchant in Glasgow,[6] through whose eldest son, John Chapman, and Helen Wardrop, of the Dalmarnock family, spouses, by their daughter Isabella Chapman, who married John Gray of Dal-

[1] Pedigree of Hills, etc., No. 96.
[2] Pedigree, etc., No. 101.
[3] Pedigree, etc., No. 104; also subsequent numbers.
[4] Pedigree, etc., No. 110.
[5] Hill, *Munimenta Miscellanea*, No. 1, Papers relating to Grays of Carntyne.
[6] Pedigree, etc., No. 129.

marnock and Carntyne—in addition to the connection with the Hamilton-Grays of Carntyne through Marion Hill, after-mentioned—a connection exists between the families of Gray and Hill.

Detailed information respecting the families and descendants of most of the above will be found under the appropriate head or "Sept" in the before-mentioned MS. Pedigree of Hills, etc., and also in the MS. volume titled, "Family Tree of the Hutchesons, etc."

Elspeth or Elizabeth Hill or Pollock.

ELSPETH HILL, another daughter of Ninian Hill and Helen Hutcheson was baptized on 9th March, 1613,[1] the "witnesses" being her maternal uncles, George and Thomas Hutcheson.

She is mentioned in George Hutcheson's Will in 1639[2] as one of his sister "Helein hir bairnis," and in the Contract between Mrs. Marion Stewart or Hutcheson and the heirs portioners of George and Thomas Hutcheson, dated 14th April, 1642,[3] she is designed as "lawfull daughter" of Helen Hutcheson and "spouse to Thomas Pollock, Merchant burgess of Glasgow."

This Deed also enumerates, and excepts from the properties with which it deals, the following heritable subjects, which had previously been specifically conveyed by Thomas Hutcheson, by two Dispositions, "to the said Thomas Pollock and his spous," viz.:

Tenement "in Gallowgait with back sellar adjacent yrto possest be themselfes," indicating their residence there.

"Ane barne and yeard lyand without the Gallowgait port."

"Ane aiker of land callit the Thencroft [Hencroft?] with kills and barnes situat upon the samyne."

"Ane barne lyand within the West port, with

"Ane aiker of land at the back thereof, lyand in the Long Croft."

[1] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part II., No. 3, Extracts from Register of Baptisms.

[2] Hutcheson Papers (Personal), vol. I., Part I., No. 14.

[3] Hutcheson Papers (Personal), vol. I., Part III., No. (b)/1; also Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part II., No. 10.

"Thrie aikers half aiker arable land lyand discontigue, in that pairt callit the Broomielaw."

"Ane yeirlie @rent or feudutie" of £24 payable furth of a tenement belonging to Gavin Nesbit, also

A feu-duty of £8 payable from Francis Buntein's tenement, all which "the thrie sisters, with consent foirsaid, ar content sall be injoyit be the said Thomas, his said spous, and yr airs."

In her father Ninian Hill's Will in 1623[1] Elizabeth is designated as "his secund dochter," Janet, originally the eldest, being then obviously dead.

In the Paper titled "Offspring of John Hutchison," previously quoted, Helen Hutcheson or Hill's children are said to be "Mr. Ninian Hill of Lambhill" and "Margaret."

"*Janet*, who was married to the Laird off Bagray" (*i.e.* Balgray) "and afterwards to Bailie Pollock," and "Hellein."

In the paper titled "Descendants of John Hutcheson," also previously quoted, in the portion in the handwriting of the Rev. Laurence Hill of the Barony, Helen Hutcheson or Hill's issue are stated to be "Ninian Hill of Lambhill," also "Margaret," and that

"Elizabeth Hill, married to [Thomas][2] Pollock of Balgray, had issue:

"Ja^s. heir to his Fay^r.

"Geo. and Thos. who went to New England, and

"Helen Pollock, married to Mr. David Robb, Parson of Erskine, who had issue:

" Robb, married to Charles Pollock, Merch^t. in Glasgow."

"Third daughter of Ninian Hill, Helen, married," etc.

An inaccuracy in connection with Margaret Hill or Bryson, afterwards Pollock, has already been shown in the paper titled "Offspring," sufficient to warrant the supposition of the

[1] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part II., No. 9.

[2] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part II., No. 3, p. 6, Extracts from Register of Baptisms, *voce* Thomas Pollock in 1645.

further inaccuracy, that the name "*Janet*" was a mistake for "Elspeth," whom both George Hutcheson's Will and the paper titled the "Descendants" show to have been a daughter of Helen Hutcheson or Hill, and this mistake in the name may be so far accounted for from the fact that Helen Hutcheson or Hill had actually a daughter named "Janet," who however died young; and it is probable that in the paper "Offspring," another inaccuracy, either of repetition or possibly accidental transposition of the words, occurs in stating that "*Janet*" was married "to the Laird off Bagray, *and afterwards to Bailie Pollock.*"

It has to be kept in view that there are more properties in the neighbourhood of Glasgow of the name of "Balgray" than that which I take to be here referred to, and held by proprietors of other names than that of Pollock. I have not ascertained that Bailie Pollock was the Laird of Balgray, but certainly the Laird of the Balgray which I take to be here referred to was a Pollock. Assuming, therefore, the supposition as to the mistake in the name "*Janet*" for "Elspeth" to be a sound one, the papers "Offspring," and "Descendants," would coincide in evidencing that Elspeth, otherwise Elizabeth, daughter of Ninian Hill and Helen Hutcheson, was married to [Thomas] Pollock of Balgray, and, on the authority of the paper "Descendants," it may further be stated that Elizabeth Hill or Pollock left issue, viz.:

Descendants of Elspeth or Elizabeth Hill or Pollock.

1. James Pollock, who succeeded his father in Balgray.
2. George Pollock, and
3. Thomas Pollock, who both emigrated to New England.
4. Helen Pollock, who married David Robb, Parson of Erskine, by whom she had issue, viz.:

   Robb, a daughter, who married back into the family name, viz.: Charles Pollock, Merchant in Glasgow, but of whom I have traced nothing, and

5. David Pollock whose existence, though not mentioned in either of the papers, "Descendants," or "Offspring," is recorded in the said Register of Baptisms, etc., under date 18th May, 1645, viz.: "Thos. Pollock, Elsp^t. Hill. A.l (*i.e.* a lawful) sone David, Godf^rs. Johne Maxwell and Mr. Niniane Hill."[1]

Continuing the enumeration of Ninian Hill and Helen Hutcheson's children, the next in order was:

Ninian Hill (No. 1), who died in infancy.

NINIAN HILL, baptised 6th November, 1614,[2] his "godfathers" being George Hutchesoune and Thomas Lymburner," who probably died in infancy, at any rate before 10th July, 1621, when a second Ninian, after-mentioned, was baptised.

George Hill (No. 1), who also died young.

GEORGE HILL, baptised 24th October, 1615,[3] whose "godfathers" were "George Hutchesoune and George Muir," and who also probably died in infancy, or before 8th December, 1623, when another George (No. 2) appears.

Helen Hill or Maxwell.

HELEN HILL who was baptised on 3rd December, 1616, her "Godf^rs." being "Geo. Hutchesoune, James Muir and Mr. Thos. Hutchesoun."[4] Her mother's name in the extract is written "Isobel," which is obviously a clerical error. She, Helen Hill, appears as one of those mentioned as his sister "Helein hir bairnis," in the Inventory relative to George Hutcheson's Will in 1639.[5] Although nothing specifically is bequeathed to her, as in the case of her elder sisters, Margaret and Elizabeth and their posthumous brother George, who each received a legacy of 500 merks under their father, Ninian Hill's Will in 1623, she,

[1] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part II., No. 3, p. 6. Extracts from Register of Baptisms.

[2] Extracts from Register of Baptisms, *supra*.

[3] Extracts from Register of Baptisms, *supra*. [4] Extracts from Register of Baptisms, *supra*.

[5] Hutcheson Papers (Personal), vol. I., Part I., No. 14.

Helen, is specifically named as one of the children for whose behoof he nominates "tutoris testamentaris."[1] At the same time it has to be noted that this Helen's birth or baptism, if the dates in the Register of Baptisms can be relied on, or unless her baptism was from some cause delayed or postponed, comes within eight months of the date of that of her next younger sister Marion, who was baptised on 30th July, 1617, which, however, may be a mistake in the extract for 1618. Be this as it may, Helen Hill, daughter of Ninian Hill and Helen Hutcheson, was, according to the paper titled "Descendants of John Hutcheson" "married to [John] Maxwell, Merch^t^ in Glasgow; he had no issue. *She afterwards married.*"

The paper titled "Offspring of John Hutchison" confirms the statement that Helen Hill "was married to one [John Maxwell], a Mer^t^ in Glasgow," but says nothing as to her second marriage, and I have found no trace of her second husband.

Her husband and children.

In a genealogical table in the possession of James Grahame, familiarly known as "Auldhouse," he informs me it is stated that Helen Hill's first, or as is there indicated, her only husband, was "John Maxwell, son of Patrick, son of John, 4th Maxwell of Auldhouse," and that by him she had issue, viz.:

1. Ninian Maxwell,
2. Bessie Maxwell, and
3. Janet Maxwell,

who all died unmarried.

In Hamilton of Wishaw's account of Lanark and Renfrewshires, at page 115, there is the following footnote: "Johne Maxwell, Merchant Burgess of Glasgow, etc., deceist in the moneth of 1648. Test. Con: Nov. 26th, 1649"

[1] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part II., No. 9.

(Records of the Commissariot of Glasgow). "He nominates Helene Hill, his spous, Niniane Hill of Lambhill, Mr. Robert Maxwell, Minister at Monktone, and George Maxwell, his brither germane, and others Tutoris, etc., to Niniane, Bessie and Jonet Maxwellis his lau[ll.] bairnes."

In his manuscript Notes[1] Laurence Hill, LL.D., states that this George Maxwell "afterwards became Sir George Maxwell, who married Annabella Stewart, daughter of Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall," "whom Mrs. Marion Stewart, the widow of Thomas Hutcheson of Lambhill, calls her loving nephew in 1653,"[2] and whose sister ——— Maxwell, it may be added (see footnote *infra*), with equal courtesy styles her as "Lady Aunt."

Marion Hill or Gray.

Marion Hill, entered in the Register of Baptisms,[3] of date "Penult Julii" (30th July), 1617, as "A.L.D." (*i.e.* a lawful daughter) of "Niniane Hill and Helen Huchesoun," her "Godf[rs.]" being "Geo. Hutchesoun and George Mure," was apparently the youngest daughter of Ninian Hill of Garioch, but nothing further is to be found respecting her in the Hill family records. She appears, however, in the genealogical tree of the Hamilton-Grays of Carntyne, where, on the authority of the Rev. John Hamilton Gray,[4] it is stated, but without giving the date, that William Gray of Carntyne married, as his second wife, Marion, daughter of Ninian Hill and Helen Hutcheson.

Marion, like her sister Helen, is omitted from her father's Will in 1623, as a special legatee, and it is curious also to note, that although Helen is named, Marion is not mentioned in the Will as one of those for whom Tutors testamentary are

[1] *Manuscripts* of Hutchesons and Hills, Part I., pp. 30, 31 *et seq.*

[2] *Manuscripts* of Hutchesons and Hills, Part I., p. 59.

[3] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part II., No. 3.

[4] Hill, *Munimenta Miscellanea*, Part IV., Gray of Carntyne, No. 4.

appointed,[1] nor does her name appear in George Hutcheson's Will in 1639, among his sister "Helein hir bairnis," where it might have been expected to be found, she having been born in 1617, and being almost certainly alive in 1639, if (which I am loth to doubt) it was she who was married to William Gray as his second wife, and having by him a son, John Gray of Carntyne, who acquired the estate of Dalmarnock about the year 1678, who married Annabella, daughter of Walter Gibson of Hillhead and Over Newton, and who died about 1687, leaving a son also named John, to perpetuate the family of the Grays of Carntyne.

James Hill, who died in infancy.

James Hill, baptised on 21st October, 1619,[2] whose "Godfrs." were "Geo. Hutchesoun and James Muir." He died in infancy and before 1623, no mention being made of him in his father's Will of that year, his immediately younger brother Ninian being alone mentioned as "his sone," to whom Tutors testamentary are appointed.

Ninian Hill (*No.* 2).

Ninian Hill, secundus, baptised on 10th July, 1621, concerning whom see next Chapter.

George Hill (*No.* 2).

George Hill, a posthumous child, baptised on 8th December, 1623,[3] the entry in the Register of Baptisms being "Umqle Ninian Hill and Helen Hutcheson. A.l.s. (*i.e.* a lawful son). Godfathers George and Mr. Johne [possibly a mistake for *Mr. Thomas*] Hutchesoun."

This George most probably died in infancy, or before 1639,

[1] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part II., No. 9.

[2] Extracts from Register of Baptisms, *supra*.

[3] Extracts from Register of Baptisms, *supra*.

as he is not mentioned in his uncle and Godfather George Hutcheson's Will in the enumeration of his sister "Helein hir bairnis." It is he who is referred to in his father's Will, dated 5th September, 1623, executed on his deathbed, as "ye bairne unborne quhairwith the said Helen, his spous, is presentlie with chyld."

Helen Hutcheson, Ninian Hill's wife.

HELEN HUTCHESON, whose marriage to Ninian Hill in 1609 is previously mentioned, was the third and youngest daughter of "Thomas Hutchesone and Helein Herbertstone, spouses," and thus one of the sisters german and co-heiresses of George and Thomas Hutcheson of Lambhill, Founders of Hutchesons' Hospital and School in Glasgow.[1]

Reference may be made to the *History of Hutchesons' Hospital* for information anent Helen Hutcheson or Hill's brothers and her two sisters, Janet Hutcheson or Duncan, and Elizabeth Hutcheson or Pollok, and their respective families, and for what is known respecting them and their ancestors or forebears.[2]

Among these the following may be enumerated, viz.:

GEORGE HUCHESONE, Merchant Burgess of Glasgow, who of date 7th September, 1471,[3] gifted, probably *mortis causa*, twenty shillings Scots money to be paid furth of his tenement in the High Street of Glasgow to the Vicars of the Choir, in consideration of their up-putting prayers, with the Mass, annually on St. Constantine's day for the repose, in all time coming, of the souls of himself and his family.

THOMAS HUCHESOUNE, probably a grandson of the above-mentioned George, whose name appears of date 6th June, 1537,[4] among those forming the "congregatio generalis" for the election of the Rector of the University, and another

[1] *History of Hutchesons' Hospital*, 1881, p. 8 *et seq.*

[2] *History of Hutchesons' Hospital*, 1881, p. 2 *et seq.*

[3] Blackhouse, Inventory among the University Archives, No. 111.

[4] *Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, vol. II., p. 163.

THOMAS HUCHISOUNE, possibly a son of the last named, who appears in a similarly honourable position in 1555,[1] and was infeft in 1563 in a house on the north side of the Trongate in Glasgow, which was subsequently the dwelling-house and also the place of business of George Hutcheson, one of the Hospital Founders,[2] all of whom may be classed as traditionary members of the Founders' family.

The undoubted progenitors of the brothers Hutcheson and their three sisters, as evidenced by charters of land possessed by them and other authentic records, were the undernoted, viz.:

JOHN HUCHESONE in Gairbraid, who married Marion Wilson *aliter* Jarden, in whose favour and that of their eldest son, John Hucheson, a Charter of Confirmation of the 40/20 land of Gairbraid, in the Barony Parish of Glasgow, was granted by King James VI. of date 19th November, 1582.[3] This eldest son, John Hutcheson, it may be mentioned, married Agnes, daughter of William Anderson of Stobcross and Janet Maxwell, spouses, and he or his son, also named John, who married Janet Johnstone, of whom I have traced nothing further, would appear to have sold or made over the 40/20 land of Gairbraid, or the reversionary interest in it, to their nephew or cousin, George Hutcheson, by Contract or Disposition, dated 5th August, 1600.[4]

THOMAS HUTCHESON, the Father of George and Thomas Hutcheson, the Founders of the Hospital and School, was, as is above indicated, the younger son of John Hutcheson in Gairbraid and Marion Wilson or Jarden. Mention is fully made in the *Hospital History* of the heritable properties in the Burgh, and outwith Glasgow, in which he was infeft. Among these were the two merkland of Lambhill in which Thomas Hutcheson, with his wife, Helen Herbertson, were infeft in 1579. This infeftment was confirmed by Crown Charter in 1583, and renewed by Feu Charter by Walter, Lord Feu-Farmer in 1587, which Charter included a one merkland of Nether Carmyle, called "Hutchesoune," all

[1] *Munimenta*, etc., vol. II., p. 175.

[2] *History of Hutchesons' Hospital*, 1881, p. 2.

[3] For the original see Genealogical MSS. of Hills, etc., No. 5.

[4] *History of Hutchesons' Hospital*, 1881, footnote 3 to p. 5; also Hutcheson, *Munimenta*, vol. II. (Titles), Part V. 2, No. 13, Items 4 to 7/1.

afterwards referred to. He was also possessed of lands in Provanside, Gallowgate, and Drygate, within the Burgh of Glasgow.[1]

This Thomas Hutcheson, the Founders' father, married Helen Herbertson,[2] sister of "Syr" William Herbertson.

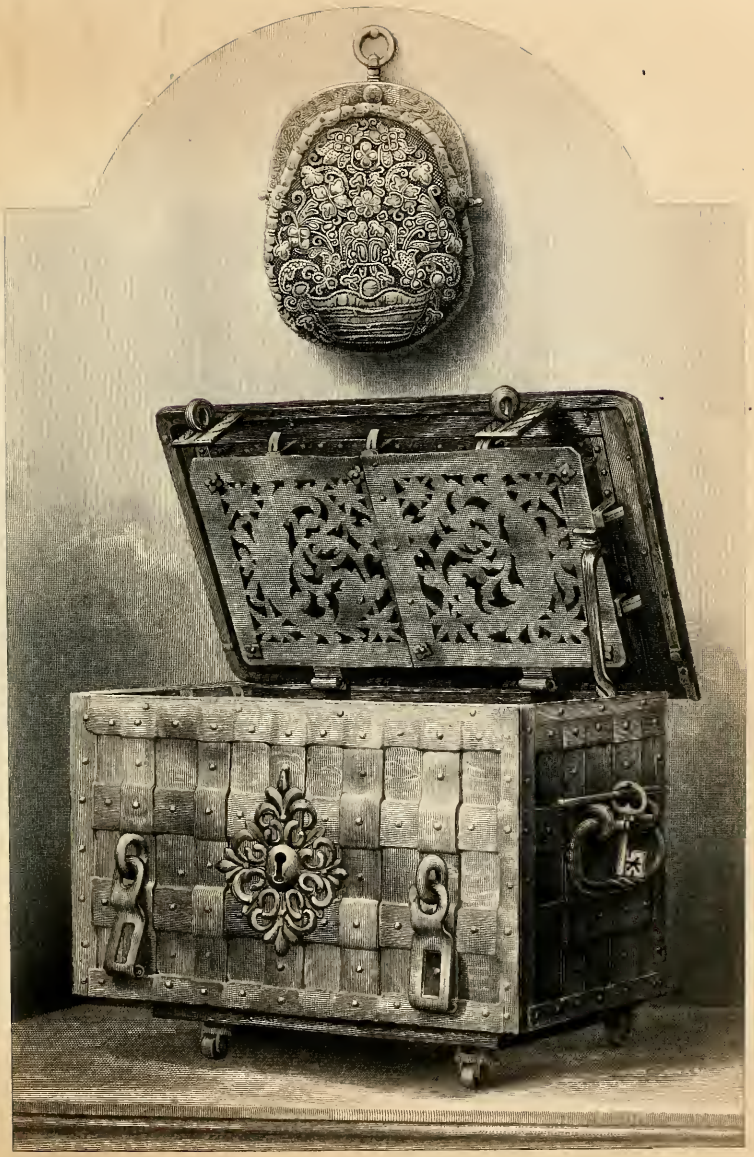
Her share of the Hutcheson property.

There is no trace of a written Contract of Marriage between Helen Hutcheson and Ninian Hill, possibly there was none. As she did not succeed to any share of her brother's estate till after her husband's death, when, although her share of moveables was assigned to her absolutely, yet as the titles to the heritable properties were taken in her favour in liferent only, her son Ninian being infefted in the fee, it will be preferable, as avoiding repetition, to make more full mention of her estate when referring, in the following Chapter, to the properties inherited by her son Mr. Ninian Hill of Lambhill, and here it may suffice to state that she brought into the Hill family, from her relationship to, and as being one of the three heiress-portioners of George and Thomas Hutcheson, the lands of Gairbraid, Lambhill, Ramshorn and Meadowflat, all in the Barony Parish, 2 acres of land in Provanside, and 2½ acres called Claythorn, both within the Burgh of Glasgow, the lands of Granges in Dunlop Parish, in Ayrshire, and "Bands w̃h by the contract of divisioun betuixt the three sisters, heirs-portioners to George and Mr. Thomas Hutchesoune, did fall and belong to Helen Hutchesoun, moyr to Mr. Ninian Hill qlk c̃tract of divisioun is of date 21st May, 1692,"[3] amounting the said bonds, *in cumulo*, to 19,350 merks.

[1] *History of Hutchesons' Hospital*, 1881, pp. 2 and 3.

[2] *History of Hutchesons' Hospital*, 1881, pp. 5 and 6.

[3] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part III., No. 4.



PURSE WORN BY Mrs THOMAS HUTCHESON

GEORGE HUTCHESON'S 'KIST WOVEN OF STRIPES OF IRON IN COMELIE FORME'

Relics of Helen Hutcheson or Hill.

The only personal relic of Helen Hutcheson, now remaining, is a silver bound and clasped girdle-pouch or Purse, ornamented in the front with silver filigree work, the silvering of which is much worn, also the black velvet at the back, but otherwise in excellent preservation. This Purse is understood to have belonged to, and to have been a gift from her sister-in-law, Mrs. Marion Stewart or Hutcheson, wife of Thomas Hutcheson; but Helen Hutcheson may also be credited with bringing into the Hill family, along with her titles and other papers, the "Dutch-built spring locket kist, woven of strips of yron in comelie form," formerly belonging to her brother, George Hutcheson of Lambhill,"[1] of both which interesting relics the accompanying are correct illustrations.

Her death.

Mrs. Helen Hutcheson or Hill died evidently before 31st March, 1654, when her son Ninian, on his marriage to Margaret Craufurd, daughter of Hew Craufurd of Cloberhill, his first wife, infefts her[2] in the liferent of the 5 merk land of Granges in Dunlop Parish, and also of the 2 merk land of Lambhill, burdened with the liferent of his aunt, Mrs. Marion Stewart or Hutcheson, but without making mention of his mother, Helen Hutcheson or Hill, who succeeded to these properties in liferent, and whose rights would have required her consent to their exclusion had she been then alive.

Anent Ninian Hill's Estate of Garioch.

At what date and from whom Ninian Hill acquired Garioch I have only conjecturally ascertained. Neither have I been able to ascertain precisely as to the title or writs vesting these lands in Mr. Ninian Hill of Lambhill, his son and heir.

[1] *History of Hutchesons' Hospital*, 1881, p. 28. [2] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part III., No. 6.

Notices respecting parts of the lands of Garioch—which extended in whole to a £4 6s. 8d. land of old extent[1]—appear as follows, viz.:

In 1529, October 10th—which is the earliest entry I have come upon—in the Rental Book of the Barony of Glasgow,[2] "Jhon Drew is rentalit in 13/4 land in the Garroch, be consent of Margret Cunynghame"; his son Patrick Drew being rentalled, with his consent, in a 3s. 4½d. portion of this on the 30th of the same month, but which portion is apparently reunited, as on 25th January, 1534, in the same Register,[3] "Rychart Drew, son of Isbell Wynnyng, is rentalit in xiijs. iiijd. land in Garroch, quhilk was his fadyris, and he enterit tharto de gratia quia suspensus" respecting which Mr. Joseph Bain, the learned Editor of that most interesting record, notes inquiringly, "Does this mean that the father was hanged?" Whether or no, this 13s. 4d. portion ultimately descended to "Agnes Drew," who, designed as "sister german and heiress of Isobell and Katherine Drew, daughters of the deceased Patrick Drew in Garioch," with "Thomas Drew her spouse," grants a charter[4] dated 6th October, 1618, to "Bryce Blair de Eod"—most probably "Blair de eodem," *i.e.* Blair of the same name or place, otherwise Blair of Blair, or "of that Ilk." This is supported by the reference in Hamilton of Wishaw's *Description of Lanark and Renfrewshires*, where in the List of Arrears stated as "restand unpayit" in the "Testament Testamentar and Inventar of the guidis, geir, debtis, and sowmes of money quhilkis perteint to vmquhile James [Law], Archbischope of Glasgow, the tyme of his deceis, Quha deceist in the moneth of October, the yeir of God Im.vjc. threttie twa yeiris," there

[1] See the titles thereof and *inter alia* Contract of Marriage dated 31st July, 1685, between Ninian Hill of Lambhill and Mary Craufurd, Genealogical MSS. of Hills, etc., No. 9.

[2] *Diocesan Registers of Glasgow*, vol. I., p. 95.

[3] *Ibid.*, vol. I., p. 105.

[4] For the original see Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part II., No. 16.

appears as due "be Bryce Blair of that Ilk, Mr. Johnne Blair his sone, and the tennentis and occupieris of the lands of Garroche, restand unpayit, the croppis and yeiris of God 1617-1631 yeiris, ffour bollis hors-corne, as ane pt. of the fewdewtie of the landis of Garroche,"[1] a circumstance which readily gives occasion to suppose that the Blairs parted with this portion of Garioch about the time above indicated, and probably from them it came into the possession of the Hills, and was thus re-conjoined with the remainder of the £4 6s. 8d. land of old extent.

The Rental Book of the Barony[2] shows to whom other portions of Garioch in early times belonged, viz.: a "21s. 8d. land in Garroch," to James Robertsoun in 1536, and an "8s. land in Garroch," in which "Mychell Myllar is rentalit," "vacand be decease of James Myllar, his fadyr," and which, under burden of "Jonat Allason, the relict of umquhyll James Myllar, broukand the sammyn for hyr tym," is sold, 19th June, 1545, to "Maister Robert Steward," Parish Clerk of Glasgow, and by him immediately thereafter made over to "Jhon Steward, sone naturale to the forsaid Maister Robert."

What were the further transmissions of the 8s. land till it merges in the general title I have not been able to trace, but the above-mentioned 21s. 8d. portion is, I think, what appears in the entry in the *Register of the Great Seal*[3] as one of the subjects of the Confirmation by King James VI., dated 1st February, 1580-1, of a Feu Charter of date 16th June, 1579, granted by James, Archbishop of Glasgow, with consent of the Chapter, viz., "43 solidat, terrarum in Garbraid" and "21 sol. 8 den. terrarum in Garroche," in favour of John Hay, eldest and lawful son of Mr. Andrew Hay, Rector of Renfrew, and Janet

[1] *Description of Lanark*, etc., pp. 148 and 150.

[2] *Diocesan Registers of Glasgow*, vol. I., pp. 109, 121, 126, 127.

[3] *Register of the Great Seal*, A.D. 1580-81, No. 90.

Wallace, spouses, the reddendo being, for Gairbraid 20s. 10d. at Martinmas, and 15s. at Pentecost, with 6⅔ firlots 'gersum' malt, 2 firlots 'mylne' malt, 6⅔ firlots 'avenarum, lie hors corne,' 5 capons and 2 hens; and for Garioch 10s. 10d. at Martinmas, and 7s. 4d. at Pentecost, with 1 boll of gersum malt, 1 firlot 'multyr' malt, 3 capons and 2 hens, with 2s. of augmentation. A new charter by King James VI. of the same lands, to the same persons, of date 23rd March, 1588, also appears in this *Register*,[1] and the probability is that this portion of Garioch came into the possession of Ninian Hill about the same time that the 43s. land of Gairbraid came into that of his brother-in-law, George Hutcheson of Lambhill.

Mention has already been made of the 43s. 4d. land of Garioch confirmed by the Charter to Archibald and Marion Wilson in 1581,[2] and descending from the latter to Ninian Hill, her son by her second husband James Hill of Ibrox. Respecting this 43s. 4d. land it may here be noted that in 1545 there is an entry in the Rental Book of the Barony of Glasgow, of date 24th March, to the effect that "Maister Dauid Wilson, son of umquhil Mareoun Scott, is rentalit in 43s. 4d. land of the Garroch, lyand within the Barony of Glasgow, vacand be decesse of the said umquhil Mareoun, his modyr."[3]

There is no further entry in the Rental Book, which, however, extends only from 1509 to 1570, respecting this 43s. 4d. land, but the names in, and the date of the above-quoted entry, and of the before-mentioned Charter indicate that this portion of Garioch originally belonged to a family of the name of Scott, from whom, by the marriage of Marion Scott, it came into that of the Wilsons, and from them, also by the marriage of another Marion, the widow of Archibald Wilson, probably "Maister

[1] *Register of the Great Seal*, 1587-8, No. 1504. [2] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part II., No. 15.
[3] *Diocesan Registers of Glasgow*, vol. I., p. 126.

Dauid Wilson's" eldest son, it came into the possession of Ninian Hill of Garioch, Marion's son by James Hill of Ibrox.

The other portion of Garioch, constituting evidently with the Wilson's 43s. 4d. land, the two principal divisions or moieties of Garioch, appears in the Protocol Book of George Hutcheson of Lambhill,[1] as the subject of a Sasine dated 14th January, 1591-2, in favour of "John Wylie, Clerk of the King's Chancery, and Agnes Sinclair, his spouse," in "the half of the town and lands of Garroich (*sic*) extending to a 43s. 4d. land of O.E.," proceeding on a Charter of Feu-farm by "Walter, Commendator of Blantyre, Lord Feu-farmer of the Barony, Lordship and Regality of Glasgow."[2]

At a somewhat earlier period, viz., in 1575, or while the superiority and titularity of the lands and teinds was still vested in the Archbishops, the following interesting notice appears in the *Great Seal Register* (No. 2416) of the Confirmation by King James VI. of a Letter of Gift, dated 22nd March, 1573, by James, Archbishop of Glasgow, to "Maister Petir Young, his hienes pedagoge," for "lang and faithfull service," "tending to the Kingis Majesteis educatioun in virtew and lettres," "quha notwithstanding thairof remanis unprovidit of convenient intertenement; thairfoir with avise and consent of the Dene, Channonis and Cheptour of oure Cathedrall Kirk of Glasgow," gives "ane yearlie pensioun of the sowme of 200 pundis," payable out "of the reddiest males, (*sic*) teindis, fruitis, etc., of the said Archbishoprik," and *inter alia* furth of "Garroch £3 12s. 8d., Garbraid £4 6s.," and "Lambhill 21s. 5d."

[1] *Protocols*, etc., vol. XI., No. 3314.

[2] See the *Register of the Great Seal* for the Charters of Confirmation to Walter, Commendator of Blantyre, in which Garioch is included, viz.: A.D. 1587, No. 1406 (*vocat* Garrocht), and A.D. 1591, No. 1932.

Garioch, as already stated, extended in all to a £4 6s. 8d. land of old extent, the whole of which came into the possession of the Hill family, and is thus described in their titles, viz.: "All and Haill the £4 6s. 8d. land of old extent of Garioch with the Tower, Fortalice, Manour Place, houses, biggings, yards, Orchyards, Mill, mill-lands, multures and sequeles thereof, Walk-mill, Coall, coall-heughs, Chappell and chappell lands, pasturadges, parts, pendicles and pertinents of the same, whatsoever, lying within the Barony Parish of Glasgow, Regality thereof, and Sheriffdom of Lanark."[1]

It may be mentioned here, although the period and the writ is that of Ninian Hill of Garioch's son, that in 1681, as appears from a clear and distinctly written paper giving full details, titled "Mr. Ninian Hill of Lambhill, his Rentall, 13th Sepbr, 1681,"[2] the lands of Garioch were occupied by 13 tenants, the farms or holdings being named "Mains of Garroch," "Milne lands," "Milne," "Chappell," "Lochburn," "Hunter's-brae," "Margaret's Meallin' (*i.e.* Mailing), "Gilshochhill," "Burn," "Glenhead," and two "crofts," one tenanted by a "weiver," and the other by a smith, the rental from the whole amounting to and consisting of viz., 43 bolls, 3 firlots of meal, 2 pecks of groats, 44 hens, 6 capons, of kain rent, and £521 13s. Scots of "silver rent"; from which on the other hand, as appears from another document, apparently of about the same date as the above-mentioned Rental, and titled, "Compt of what is payit out of Mr. Ninian Hill's land to the Bishop,"[3] there was payable to the Archbishop of Glasgow, of whom the lands were holden, viz.: 4 bolls of malt, 1 boll of multure-malt, and 5 bolls 2 firlots of multure meal, 4 bolls of horse corn, 12 fowls, 7 capons and poultry,—these last being valued together at £7 2s. 8d. Scots,—with £4 7s. 8d. Scots of

[1] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part II., No. 17.
[2] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part III., No. 11.
[3] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part III., No. 12.

silver duty, the "Chappell of Garroch" being also specially entered as paying 17s. 4d. Scots of "augmentation."

It is difficult to determine exactly what was the extent or acreage of the £4 6s. 8d. land of Garioch, which ultimately came to be included in and to form part of the modern properties of Ruchill and Kelvinside, but the following fairly close approximation is derived from (1) the extents given in a Decreet of Division of the lands of Ruchill and Garioch among the heirs portioners of James Peadie of Ruchill, etc., in 1743-48,[1] and (2) from notices in the titles of Gairbraid to which property small portions of Garioch were annexed.

The Decreet above mentioned dealt with practically the whole of Garioch, the exceptions being "the Poffle of land called Glenhead and the Brae or Bank on the south side of the rivulet dividing Garioch from Gairbraid," which, on the sale of Garioch to James Peadie, in 1718, were reserved and annexed to Gairbraid.[2]

The original £4 6s. 8d. land of Garioch—as is shown on the map or plan accompanying the manuscript of these notices—stretched along the left or north-east bank of the river Kelvin from a point about the east end of Kelvin Drive, up the stream to the road on the north side of the present Maryhill Barracks, thence following the course of the burn, which there discharges into the Kelvin and which formed the original march with Gairbraid, northwards across the Garscube highway, thence north along the march with Gairbraid and Caldercult to the present Western Necropolis, thence eastwards nearly to the south-west corner of the adjoining St. Kentigern's Cemetery, thence southwards along the west side of West Possil Loch, easterly and southerly to about the north-east corner of Ruchill

[1] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part II., No. 17.

[2] The price paid by James Peadie for Garioch in 1718 was £14,900 Scots, or £1241 13s. 4d. See Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part II., No. 17.

policies, thence west, and thereafter south, by a somewhat irregular boundary to the east end of Kelvin Drive, and it included, *inter alia*, the present Barracks, Gilshilloch-hill, Lochburn, Thoms or Tamshill, as well as the Garioch Mill and lands, and extended in all to about 313 acres scots, or 400 acres imperial.

It may here be interpolated with reference to Garioch that, conjoined with his original estate of Ruchill, it descended from James Peadie of Ruchill, Dean of Guild in 1720 and 1726, and Provost of Glasgow in 1727,[1] to his grandson, James Peadie, who died an infant in 1740, and that from the Decreet of Division of the lands of Ruchill and Garioch "amongst Margaret, Grissel, Mary Agnes and Janet Peadie, Heirs Portioners to the deceased James Peadie, last of Ruchill, their nephew," expede before the Lords of Council and Session and dated 2nd February, 1743, and 8th July 1748, the property was divided, as follows, among these ladies, who are thus designated, viz.:

	A.	R.	F.
Margaret Peadie, "wife of William Colhoun (Colquhoun) of Garscadden," who obtained the Mansion House of Ruchill and Lot I., viz., - - - - -	75	3	8
Grissel Peadie, "wife of William Maxwell, Younger of Calderwood," Lot III., including 1 a. 3 r. 20 falls of Newhouse of Ruchill, "Bankhead Mailing of Garioch," with parts of "Chaple" and "Blackayewell," viz., about - - - - - - - - - - -	88	2	12
Mary Peadie, "wife of John Coulter, Merchant, late Provost of Glasgow," Lot V., the parts of Garioch not included in the other lots, excepting the mill and mill-lands, the extent of which was 3 a. 3 r., but including Gilshillochhill, Hillochhead, Lochburn, Thomshill, and part of Blackayewell, about - - - - - -	166	2	11
Mill and mill-lands (not included in the Decreet),	3	3	0
Agnes Peadie (apparently unmarried), Lot II., "the whole remaining parts of Ruchill and Newhouse of Ruchill" about - - - - - - -	135	3	10

[1] *Old Country Houses, etc., of Glasgow*, No. 86; also Notanda respecting lands of Garioch in Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part II., No. 17.

				A.	R.	F.
Janet Peadie (also apparently unmarried), who obtained Lot IV., comprehending "Mains of Garioch," "Burn Mailing," "Garoch Crofting," "the Castings," "Burn Mailing Poffle," etc., - - - - -				56	0	23
The acreage of the two properties thus divided apparently being, viz.,						
Ruchill - - - -	213	1	38			
Garioch - - - -	313	0	26			
				526	2	24

Ninian Hill's Death.

Ninian Hill died in September, 1623, as appears from "the Testament Testamentar and Inventar of the guidis, geir, debtis, and sowmes of money quhilkis pertenit to umquhile Ninian Hill, Merchand Burgess of Glasgow the tyme of his deceise, quha deceist in the monethe of September, ye zeir of God Jm vjc and twenty-thrie yeiris," recorded in the Commissariot Books of Glasgow, 24th January, 1624,[1] from which the following Notanda are derived.

His Will or Settlement and Executors.

The Will is dated at Glasgow, 5th September, 1623, and sets forth that, "being seik in bodie bot haill in spreit," he had resolved to make his "Testament and Latter Will," and accordingly he nominates "Helein Hutchiesoune, his spous; George Muir, Portioner, of Polmadie," who "renuncit his office"; "and Thomas Hill in Ibrox," as his Executors.

This "Thomas Hill in Ibrox" is the person to whom James Hill of Ibrox, the grand-son of Syr James Hill, sold Ibrox in 1624; and George Muir was obviously the Sponsor or Godfather of Ninian Hill's first-named son George in 1615, of his daughter Marion in 1617, and of his second-named son and heir at law Ninian in 1621.

[1] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. i., Part II., No. 9.

Division of the "Dead's Part."

Ninian Hill's Will bears that he disposed of the "Deides pairt," *i.e.* the one-third of his free goods and gear, which is stated in the Inventory of his Estate to be £1614 18s. 2d. Scots, as follows :—

"To Margrat Hill, his eldest dochter, fyve hundrith merkis" = - - - - -	£333 6 8 Scots.
"Item to Elizabeth Hill, his secund dochter," 500 merks = - - - - - -	333 6 8 „
"Item to ye bairne unborne, quhairwith the said Helein, his spous, is presentlie with chyld," 500 merks = - - - - - -	333 6 8 „

"And in cais of ye said bairne's deceise, quhilk is not borne," the said 500 merks are directed to "pertein to ye said Elisabeth Hill, his secund dochter, and levis all the rest of his pairt of his frie guidis and geir, gif ony be, to the said Margrat and Elisabeth and ye bairne quhilk the said Helein, his spous, is presentlie with, equallie amangis thame thrie."

Nothing is said in the Will as to the division of the remainder of his personalty, nor as to his heritable estate, although various items for "maills" (*i.e.*, rents), without specifying for what subjects, are included in the Inventory. The residue, therefore, after deducting the "Quot" or "Quota,"[1] legally a twentieth of the moveable estate, but which in the Inventory is stated to have been fixed "be compositioune at £40," would fall to be divided, viz.: to Helen Hutcheson, his widow, one-half of the residue (*i.e.*, one-third of the whole of his moveable property), and the other half among his children excluding Ninian, his heir-at-law, of whom, besides Margaret, Elizabeth and Ninian, there would, I think, be other two surviving him, viz., Marion and Helen, thus effecting a not unreasonable apportionment of his estate among the whole of his children.

[1] Erskine's *Institutes*, Book II., Title 9; sec. 28.

Tutors Testamentary and injunction to them.

The Will proceeds to nominate "the said Helein Hutchesoun, his spous, Thomas Hill in Ibrox and George Hutchesoun of Lambhill, tutouris testamentaris conjunctlie and severallie to Niniane Hill, his sone, and to the said Elizabeth and Helein Hillis, his dochteris, as also to the bairne unborne foresaid, during thair minorities, and to sie thair geir put to the foir, as they will ansueir to God," with which injunction the Will concludes.

The Will is written by "Mr James Anderson, Notar in Glasgow," and is subscribed before four witnesses "with my hand at ye pen led be the Notar following at my command becaus I cannot wryt," no explanation for which is given, but probably in consequence of his being "seik in bodie," as he died, as the Testament Testamentar bears, in the same month of September, 1623.

The items of the Inventory are numerous, amounting *in cumulo* to £5746 1s. 4d. Scots, and being largely due on "bands" of comparatively small amount they indicate that Ninian Hill, like his brother-in-law, George Hutcheson of Lambhill, carried on business as a lender of money, or Banker of those days, as well as that of a Merchant, one description of his merchandise being "herrings," as appears from items in the Inventory, viz.:

> "Adame Knox in Ranfrow be ane band, one hundreth pound; mair be him, £26 13s. 4d., with thrie hundreth mallit" (possibly mail or due for rent, or, if 'wallit' is intended, then selected, *vide* Jamieson's *Scottish Dictionary*, *sub voce*, 'wale') "herring, pryce thairof three li." (*i.e.* £3) Scots; and "John Tulloche in Ranfrow, £33 6s. 8d. with "thrie hundreth and ane half of wallit herring, pryce thairof £4 13s. 4d."

The Inventory also makes mention of the following Hills as owing the deceased money, viz.: "Niniane Hill, Maltman,"—

"Johne Hill, in Clinkert,"—"Andro Hill, in Govane,"—"Margrat Hill" (no designation), as owing £44 Scots of arrears of "house maill," and £12 for the half-year's rent at Martinmas, 1623; and on the other hand as owing by Ninian Hill:

> "To Johnne Dick, Merchand, as debtour for Johnne Hill, his brother sone, in Govane,"[1] £733 6s. 8d., and, with certain "debtis, deducit,"

and leaving of "frie geir the sum of iiijm. viijc xliiij li. xiijs viijd, to be divydit in thrie pairtis," whereof the "Deidis pairt is jm vjc xiiij li xviijs ijd," or £1614 18s. 2d. Scots.

[1] This John Hill would be a son either of Thomas Hill of Ibrox or of William Hill, the Cordiner Burgess, although I have not been able to trace him out; but the fact of his owing a debt of the above amount, which his uncle Ninian had undertaken to pay, may possibly to some extent explain his non-appearance, or, so to speak, being "under a cloud," so far as the family records are concerned.

Mr. Ninian Hill of Lambhill

A.D. 1621-1685

His First Wife, MARGARET CRAUFURD
sine prole.

His Second Wife, JEAN CALDWELL.

Their Issue, viz.:

Ninian Hill.	Helen Hill.
Jean Hill.	Margaret Hill.
Elizabeth Hill.	

Ninian Hill of Lambhill was the fourth, in the order of their birth, of the five sons of Ninian Hill of Garioch and his wife Helen Hutcheson. He was baptised on 10th July, 1621, his "godfathers" being George Hutcheson and George Muir.[1] His elder brothers Ninian (No. 1), George (No. 1), and James all dying in infancy, his other brother George (No. 2), being younger, and also dying in infancy, Ninian of Lambhill thus became the sole representative of this branch of the Hill family.

His Education.

Probably he received the earlier part of his education in the Grammar School, then newly erected in Greyfriars, or Grammar

[1] Extracts from Register of Baptisms, Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part II., No. 3.

School Wynd, whichever was its correct designation,[1] afterwards entering the University, in the Roll of which his name appears, "Ninianus Hill, ex quarta classe, Calendas Maii 1638," as a Matriculated Student, and thereafter "Ninianus Hillus," among the "Laureati anno 1642.[2]

Degree of Master of Arts.

His degree in Arts is also evidenced by the almost invariable prefix either of "Mr.," "Magister," or "Master," to his name in legal and other documents, as well as in his Patent of Arms, after-mentioned.

Enters as a Burgess of Glasgow.

And that he entered as a Burgess of Glasgow is evident from the fact that his son Ninian is entered as a Burgess of the City, at the "near hand," as in right of his father.

Twice married.

Ninian Hill was twice married. Although the Genealogical Trees extant mention only Jean, daughter of John Caldwell of that Ilk, as his wife,[3] yet he undoubtedly was married previously to Margaret, daughter of Hew Craufurd of Cloberhill in Dumbartonshire, a Cadet of the family of Jordanhill, which property, a little to the north of it, Cloberhill nearly adjoins.

First wife, Margaret Craufurd.

This marriage of Ninian Hill to Margaret Craufurd is evidenced by a Charter,[4]—the original of which is extant and in

[1] *Glasgow Past and Present*, vol. III., p. 416, edn. of 1884.

[2] *Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, vol. III., pp. 24 and 93.

[3] See "Offspring of John Hutchison," also "Descendants of John Hutcheson," Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. II., Part V., Nos. 13 and 14.

[4] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part III., No. 6.

excellent preservation,—granted by him, "for fulfilling of my pairt of ane contract of mariage, maid, done and endit betuixt me the said Mr. Niniane Hill on the ane pairt, Hew Craufurd of Clobarhill for himselfe, and taiking the full burdeine in and upon him for Margrat Craufurd, his lawfull dochter, and the said Margrat for hirself, with consent of hir said father on ye uther pairt," dated 31st March, 1654, on which she is infeft in the liferent of "All and Haill myne, ye said Mr. Niniane Hill, ffyve markland of old extent of Granges," "lyand within the Parish of Dunlope, Bailliarie of Cunninghame and Sheriffdome of [Ayr]," and also in the "twa markland of Lambhill," the last-mentioned property being, however, burdened with the previously existing liferent of Ninian Hill's aunt, Mrs. Marion Stewart, relict of Thomas Hutcheson.

Marriage apparently not a happy one.

Margaret Craufurd's marriage to Mr. Ninian Hill may possibly have been prearranged by their parents, in their early youth, but if so it was scarcely so satisfactory as the marriage, afterwards referred to, of Hew, son of Captain Thomas Craufurd of Jordanhill, with Elizabeth, daughter of William Stirling of Law, in 1595, as is made perfectly clear by Margaret Craufurd's last Will and Testament, dated at Glasgow, 10th May, 1657, which is recorded with an "Inventare of the gudis, geir, debts, and sowmes of money quhilkis pertainet to umquhill, Margaret Craufurd, spous to Mr. Niniane Hill of Lambhill, within the Burgh of Glasgow, ye tyme of her deceis," in the Books of the Commissariot of Glasgow (vol. 29, p. 106), 1st June, 1657.[1]

The lands of Granges, now called "Grange," and at the present time held in separate possessions, were originally acquired by George Hutcheson of Lambhill, apparently from

[1] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part III., No. 7.

James Cunninghame of Ailket, in 1630, and, on the division of George and Thomas Hutcheson's properties among the three heiress-portioners, were conveyed by them to Mr. Ninian Hill by Disposition, dated 6th August, 1642, ratified by Crown Charter in his favour, of date 22nd August, 1642.[1] He afterwards sold the lands and teinds to James Dunlop of that Ilk, in or about the year 1656.[2]

It is possible that the circumstance of Mr. Ninian Hill of Lambhill's son, also a Ninian, and "of Lambhill," marrying Mary Craufurd, daughter also of a Hew Craufurd, not however of Cloberhill but of Jordanhill, may have led to some confusion, and to the above-mentioned inaccuracy in the family record, but, reading between the lines of her last Will, I incline to think,—what this omission of her name gives occasion to surmise,—that her marriage with Mr. Ninian Hill, and his relations with her family, from what cause does not appear, were not altogether of the most friendly description.

Margaret Craufurd's Will.

Her Will is dated "Att Glasgow,"—Mr. Ninian Hill's residence being then either at Gairbraid or Lambhill,—where, apparently living separate from her husband, she "being seik of bodie bot haill in mynd and judgement," after reciting that she "recommends her saull in the Lord's protectione, and hoips to be saved throw the meritts of Christ Jesus, her Saviour and Redeamer; and as to her worldlie effaires in caice it pleise God at this tyme to remove her aff this lyfe, she in this maner ordouris and disposes thairvpone; to witt she nominats heirby appointis and ordanes her deare and loveing father, Hew Craufurd

[1] See *Registrum Magni Sigilli Scotorum*; also Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part III., No. 6/3.

[2] Excerpt from Inventory of Writs of Francis Dunlop of that Ilk, see Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part III., No. 14.

of Cloberhill, her onlie Executour and universale legatour in and to all gudis, geir, debts, sowmes of money, insycht plenishing and uthers, quhatsumevir, falling and belonging to hir, as her pairt of free geir, eftir hir deceis, and speciallie in and to the sowme of Two thowsand and fyve hundreth merkis, provydet be ye said Mr. Ninian Hill, her husband, to returne back to her neirest airis, executouris or legatouris, in caice of no children betuixt them at her deceis, be vertew of thair Contract of Marriage."

Her "deare father" is thereafter enjoined to have himself confirmed "as her onlie Executour, in and to the samen legacies left be her to him," "declaring heirby also, lyke as she heirby declaires, that quhatsoumevir uther Will or Testament she hes bein moved or caussed to subscryve, in prejudice of hir said father, anent his office and benefite foirsaid, to be null, and of no effect, as if ye samine had nevir bein made or subscryvit be her. And this onlie she declairis to be her Testament and latter Will irrevocable."

The Will is witnessed by Hew Craufurd, her brother, and "James Steill in Knychtswood," and no bequest to or mention, other than as above, is made of her husband.

Her Death in 1657.

Mrs. Margaret Craufurd or Hill died in the same month of May, 1657, in which she executed her Will, and without issue, as the provisions in it respecting her tocher of 2500 merks indicate.

Jean Caldwell, Ninian Hill's Second Wife.

Ninian Hill thereafter married Jean Caldwell, daughter of John Caldwell of that Ilk. It is not improbable that Ninian Hill had become acquainted with the family of Caldwell, in Beith, Ayrshire, from holding the property of Granges in the neighbouring Parish of Dunlop, also in Ayrshire.

Family of Caldwell of that Ilk.

From Crawfurd's *History of Renfrewshire* it would appear that at this time the lands of East Caldwell belonged to the Mures of Caldwell, while "the house and lands of Wester Caldwell were the possession of an ancient family of the same surname, and representative of the old Caldwells of that Ilk, most of whose estate went to a son of Abercorn, who was ancestor of the Mures of Caldwell above mentioned."[1]

In his *History* Crawfurd adds that the family "failzied in the person of John Caldwell of that Ilk, who was one of the Commissioners for the Shire of Renfrew to the Parliament, since the Revolution." This obviously refers to a brother, not the father of Jean Caldwell; her father, John Caldwell, appearing in 1643 as a Commissioner "for the loan and tax in Renfrewshire,[2] and being again mentioned in an Act of Charles I. "anent the Committee of Warr," 1646, cap. 183,[3] as "the Guidman of Caldwell." Either he or his son again appears, designed as "—— Caldwell of that Ilk," in the Act of Charles II., "containing some exceptions from the Act of Indemnitie"[4] to persons "whose guiltines hath rendered them obnoxious to the law, and their lives and fortunes at His Majestie's disposall" by reason of their actings in the troubles leading to the death of Charles I. For this Caldwell's fine was £600 Scots, which required to be paid before he obtained "pardon and indemnity." Apparently the fine was not paid, for in an Act of King Charles II. in 1669, "concerning the forfeiture of persons in the late Rebellion,"[5] there appears, in conjunction with his neighbour, "William Muir of Caldwell, ——— Caldwell, eldest son of the Goodman of Caldwell," from which forfeiture, however, they were both subsequently, in 1690, relieved.[6] Afterwards we find "Jo. Cauldwell,"—who in the record or Minute of the Scots Parliament is designed as "of that Ilk,"—taking the oath in favour of King William as "Rightfull and Lawfull King of this Realm" on 10th September, 1696.[7]

The concluding mention of this family, in the records of the Parliament of Scotland, is an entry in the minutes of date 31st

[1] Edition of 1818, pp. 43 and 44.

[2] *Scots Acts*, vol. VI., p. 27, 1643, Charles I.

[3] *Scots Acts*, vol. VI., p. 562.

[4] *Scots Acts*, vol. VII., p. 425, 1662, cap. 80.

[5] *Scots Acts*, vol. VII., p. 562, 1669, cap. 17.

[6] *Scots Acts*, vol. IX., p. 165, 1690, cap. 26.

[7] *Scots Acts*, vol. X., p. 10.

October, 1700,[1] of "Alexander Porterfield of that Ilk," one of "the Commissioners for the Barons of the Shire of Renfrew, newly elected in place of John Caldwell of that Ilk, deceist."

Children of Ninian Hill and Jean Caldwell.

By his wife Jean Caldwell, Mr. Ninian Hill had issue, viz.:

NINIAN HILL, of whom see *postea.*

Jean Hill.

JEAN HILL, and

Elizabeth Hill.

ELIZABETH HILL, who were probably born respectively in 1661 and 1662, both apparently dying unmarried between 13th November, 1678, when we find them, along with their other two sisters, named as heirs of provision, failing their brother Ninian and the heirs of his body, in a conveyance executed of that date by their father, and before 1685, as neither of them are mentioned in the Contract of Marriage in that year, of their brother Ninian, where provision is made for their sisters aftermentioned, viz.:

Helen Hill or Robertson.

HELEN HILL, born probably in 1663, for whom, along with her sister Margaret, provision is made "till their rexive marriadges in aliement, abulziement, education and other necess$^{rs.}$," in the Contract of Marriage dated 31st July, 1685, of their brother "Ninian Hill of Lambhill, with the speall advyce and consent of Jean Caldwell, his mother," with his affidate spouse, "Marie Craufurd, daughter law$^{ll.}$ to umq$^{ll.}$ Hugh Craufurd of Jordanhill."[2]

[1] *Scots Acts*, vol. x., p. 203.

[2] See the original Contract, Genealogical MSS. of Hills, etc., No. 9.

Her Husband, Commissary Robert Robertson.

This Helen married Robert Robertson, Writer and Commissary of Glasgow, who died before 5th January, 1703, she being designated as his widow in an assignation of that date in her favour by Laurence Craufurd of Jordanhill.[1]

It is interesting to note that Robert Robertson was the writer of the Marriage Contract between Ninian Hill and Mary Craufurd in 1685. He was a son of Edward Robertson, Merchant in Glasgow, by his wife Christian Hamilton of Woodhall, and was a cadet of the family of Robertson of Struan.

Edward Robertson, Merchant in Glasgow, it is said, besides six other brothers and sisters whose names and descendants are unknown, had a brother John Robertson, whose male representative and great-grandson, also a John Robertson, was a Merchant in New Providence; another great-grandson was Provost Coulter of Glasgow; and it is understood that the Murdochs, Yuilles of Darleith, Leitchs of Kilmardinny, Dunlops, and Brisbanes are also descended from the Struan Robertsons.[2]

Their Issue.

By Robert Robertson, Commissary of Glasgow, Helen Hill had issue, viz.:

John Robertson, Writer in Glasgow,[3] and, as appears from a Scroll Genealogy,[4] also Jean, Edward, Mary, Robert, and Ninian, of whom I have traced nothing further.

John Robertson, who was apparently the oldest, and I incline to think the only surviving son, married Jean Bryson, daughter of John Bryson, Bailie of Glasgow, by whom lands in Garngadhill were mortified to Hutchesons' Hospital, and a sister of John Bryson of Craigallian. Their issue consisted of two daughters, Elizabeth and Jean, who survived, and, as also appears from the above-mentioned Scroll Genealogy,

[1] Genealogical MSS. of Hills, etc., No. 13. [2] Genealogical MSS. of Hills, etc., No. 34.

[3] Offspring of John Hutchison, Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. II., Part V., No. 13; also Genealogical MSS. of Hills, etc., No. 34.

[4] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. II., Part VI., No. 10/1.

the following other children, of whom I have traced nothing, viz.: Isobel, Robert, John, Helen, and Mary.

Elizabeth Robertson, the eldest daughter, was born on 27th December, 1732, and died 31st July, 1800. She married on 17th June, 1752, James Hill of Cartside, respecting whom see *infra*.

Jean Robertson, the younger daughter, was born on , 17 . She married on 1758, Thomas Grahame, Writer in Glasgow, and died leaving issue, viz.:

Robert Grahame of Whitehill, Writer in Glasgow, and first Lord Provost of Glasgow under the Reform Act.[1]

James Grahame, Advocate, Author of *The Sabbath* and other poems.

Thomas Grahame, Manufacturer, Glasgow: also

Jean Grahame, who married in 1789 Archibald Grahame of Drumquhastle; and

Margaret Grahame.[2]

Margaret Hill or Bryce, and her Issue.

Margaret Hill, the remaining daughter of Ninian Hill of Lambhill and Jean Caldwell, who, as already stated, is mentioned in her brother Ninian Hill's Contract of Marriage with Mary Craufurd, married Walter Bryce, Writer in Glasgow, and had issue,[3] viz.:

1. Ninian Bryce,
2. Jean Bryce, and
3. Helen Bryce.

[1] *Biographical Sketches of the Lord Provosts of Glasgow*, 1833-1883, by John Tweed, pp. 12-23.

[2] For a genealogical account of the Grahames, reference must be made to the Family Tree of the late Thomas Grahame, W.S., to which I have not had access. But see Notanda under Nos. 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 64, 71 and 73 of Pedigree of Hills, etc.

[3] Offspring of John Hutchison, Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. II., Part V., No. 13.

Ninian Hill's Landed Estates, viz.:

Ninian Hill succeeded to landed estates of considerable extent through both his father and mother, viz.:

Garioch.

From his father he obtained the £4 6s. 8d. land of Garioch, mention of which has already been fully made.

Granges.

Through his mother, Helen Hutcheson, he succeeded or derived right to the five merkland of Granges, in Ayrshire, also previously referred to in this narrative; and he further succeeded through his mother to the after-mentioned properties, respecting which the following Notanda may here be given.

Nether Carmyle, called "Hutchesoune."

The one merkland of Nether Carmyle called "Hutchesoune would seem, from its inclusion in the "Inventar of the Wrytes and Evidentis" of lands "belonging to Master Niniane Hill, heritabillie, and qrof Marioune Stewart, relict of umquhyll Master Thomas Hucheson of Lambhill is lyfrentar,"[1] to have belonged to Ninian Hill, but I have not been able to trace the actual title, nor when, precisely, it passed out of the family.

The property was that of a small holding, as a "Kindly tenant," or "Rentaller," of the Archbishopric, originally belonging to Thomas Hutcheson, the father of George and Thomas Hutcheson, Founders of the Hospital, this merkland being included in the "Chartour granted by Walter Lord Feu-fermerar of ye twa merkland of Lambhill and ane merkland of Nether

[1] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part III., No. 3.

Carmyle, called Huchesounes-toune, in favoures of umq$^{ll.}$ Thomas Huchesoune and Helein Herbertsoune, in lyferent, and George Huchesoune ther eldest sonne, heritablie, containing a Precept of Seasing of the date, at Ed$^{r.}$, the 6th of January, 1587."[1]

George Hutcheson's titles show that he was possessed of a "merkland in Nedder Carmyle, with the fisheing and pertinents"—"tredecem solidatis et quatuor denariatis terrarum in Nether Carmyll,"—in which he was infeft on 27th October, 1598, on a Crown Charter, dated 2nd January, 1595, granted by King James in favour of John Hutcheson and Janet Johnston, spouses in liferent, and George Hutcheson and his heirs in fee.[2]

Whether both or either of these merklands came into the possession of Ninian Hill or not, it is certain that by the year 1659 they had passed out of the possession of the original proprietors, as, in the records for that year of the University of Glasgow, who had right to the teinds of the lands, "George Bogill" is entered as "heritor of the two merkland of Hutchesoune."[3]

In the Cess Roll of the County of Lanark for 1738 the lands still appear described as "Hutcheson," and are valued with other parts of the Carmyle Estate at £122 Scots; and so late as 1824, in the same Roll, although some divisions had by that time taken place, the lands might still be identified by the same name. At present they, in whole or in part, belong to Mr. Sligo of Carmyle, and, so far as they can be identified, are situated immediately to the east of Messrs. Dunlop & Co.'s Clyde Iron Works.

[1] Hutcheson, *Munimenta*, vol. II. (Titles), Part V. 2, No. 13, Item 5. See also the Charter of Ratification from John, Archbishop of Glasgow, of George Hutcheson's titles, *inter alia*, to these lands, dated 31st October, 1606, Item 12, and Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part III., No. 2, Item 12.

[2] For original Sasine see Hutcheson, *Munimenta*, vol. II. (Titles), Part V. 2, No. 1.

[3] *Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, vol. I., p. 368.

Lambhill—Its History.

The following mention has now to be made of the two merkland of Lambhill, with privilege of fishing upon "the twa lochs lyand on the south and north part of the said lands."

These lands, of or from which the Hill family, *more Scotice*, were territorially designated, were originally held under rental rights of the Archbishops of Glasgow. The earliest writ respecting them of which there is record in the Family Munimenta is: "Imprimis ane chartour granted be James, Arch. B. of Glasgow, wt. consent of Deane and Chepter of the Metropolitan Kirk of Glasgow of the 2 merkland of Lambhill in favoures of Thomas Hutchesoune and Helein Herbertsoune, his spouse, duly subscryved and sealed with twa sealls, ye Arch. B.'s and Dean's, at Glasgow the 15th of Aprill, 1579," on which charter the spouses took infeftment "the penult of Maii, 1581," and subsequently obtained a Crown Charter of Confirmation of their title, dated at "Halyrudehouse," 11th May, 1583.[1]

In further fortification of their title they subsequently obtained a Charter, apparently of Novodamus, from "Walter Lord Feu-fermurer," not only of the two merkland of Lambhill, but of the one merkland of Nether Carmyle, called "Hutchesounes-toune" before referred to, dated 6th January, 1587; another Charter, of same date, being also obtained of the same lands from "Walter Lord Feu-Fermurer" in favour of Thomas and Helen "in liferent, and George Hutchesoune, ther eldest sonne, heritablie" in fee, "doubles" of the Charter being also obtained, "subscryed be the sd. Walter," and "all three seald."[2]

Thereafter George Hutcheson obtained a Ratification from the Crown "under the Quarter Seall, daitit the second day of

[1] See "Ane Inventar of the Wrytts or Lambhill" in Hutcheson, *Munimenta*, vol. II. (Titles), Part V., No. 13, Items 1, 2, and 3.

[2] Hutcheson, *Munimenta*, vol. II. (Titles), Part V. 2, No. 13, Items 4 to 7.

Januar," 1595, of the above-mentioned Charter of Novodamus by "Walter," who is therein designated "Commendator of Blantyre," on which George Hutcheson expede infeftment, dated 13th April, 1596,[1] but, apparently, being still not altogether satisfied, he obtains a further Ratification from John, Archbishop of Glasgow, of date, 31st October, 1606,[2] of his title to Lambhill, as well as to the "ane merkland in Nether Carmyle wt. yt. pt. of the salmound fishing in the Water of Clyde, and yt. pt. of Clydes mylne pertaining yrto," also "the four pound and forty penny land of Over and Nether Gairbraids" after referred to.

Its "Pendicles and Pertinents."

The foregoing is a deduction of the somewhat elaborate progress of Writs vesting the property in George Hutcheson of Lambhill, the elder of the two pious Founders of the Hospital of that name. From him, as is afterwards mentioned, Lambhill passed to his brother, Thomas Hutcheson, and through him and his three sisters, the heiress-portioners of the estate, it descended to Ninian Hill, the eldest and only surviving son of their youngest sister, Helen Hutcheson, spouse of Ninian Hill of Garioch.

Lambhill is thus described in the original "Lyfrent Charter grantit be Mr. Niniane Hill in 1654 in favoris of his wife, Margrat Craufurd," before referred to, which contains the equally elaborate enumeration of its "pendicles and pertinents," viz.:

"All and Haill the landis of Lambhill, with ye fisheing in the twa loches belonging to the samyne, extending to ane twa merk land of old extent," "lyand within the barronie Parish of Glasgow and Sheriffdome of Lanrick," to be held "be all rytes, meithes and marches, old and divydit, as the samyn lyes in the lenth and bredth, with housis, bigingis, yairdis,

[1] Hutcheson, *Munimenta*, vol. II. (Titles) Part V. 2, No. 13, Items 10 and 11.

[2] Hutcheson, *Munimenta*, vol. II. (Titles) Part V. 2, No. 13, Item 12.

orchairdis, toftis, croftis, mosse, muir, meadow, wayes, passagis, water-stankis, rivers, pasturagis, hawkingis, huntingis, fishingis, mylnes, multuris, peittingis, toures, woodis, wallis, coal-heugis, cuningis, cuning-gaires, dowes, dowcattis, broome-shaws, scrogis, treis, timber, quarrell-staines, lymstaines, wt. courtis, pleyes, herriallis, blodwytts, amerciaments, unlawes, commoune pasturage, frie ishe and entrie, with all and sundrie wyr. commodities and righteous pertinentis qt. sumever, alsweill not namit as namit, under as above ye ground, far off as neir hand, perteining or that may be knawine to apperteine to the sds landis, in tyme cuming, freelie, quietlie, weill, and in peace, but ony revocaone or agane calling, quatsumever." [1]

Topography.

As in the case of Garioch, it is difficult to give with certainty a bounding description of the two merk land of Lambhill as these were possessed by Ninian Hill on his succession to the estate in 1642. The property known as "Lambhill," as possessed by the late owner, William Graham of Lambhill,[2] consisted merely of a sub-divided portion of Lambhill. William Graham—father of William, the last proprietor—who himself is significantly designated as "Portioner of Lambhill," conveyed by *mortis causa* disposition, dated 5th January, 1814, to his third son, Robert, the portion of Lambhill called "Westfield," now known as the Western Necropolis, which in the disposition by William Graham, the last proprietor, to the Necropolis Company, is said to be part of "the half of the 26/8 land of O. E. of Lambhill, which belonged to Robert Graham of Lambhill, and now belongs to me."

The lands which belonged to William Graham, the proprietor, in 1814, as appears from the titles, may roughly be described as situated and lying on the north bank of the Forth and Clyde Canal, proceeding from a point about two hundred yards west from

[1] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part III., No. 6.

[2] It is possible, but of this I have doubt, that the ancestor of this gentleman, Robert Graham in Caldercult, may have been a cousin, or other relative, of Captain Robert Graham of Dalsholm, who married Mary Hill, the only daughter of Hew Hill, and whose descendants, Alexander Graham Dunlop, and William Carstairs Dunlop, succeeded to the superiority of Lambhill and property of Gairbraid.

Lambhill Bridge over the Canal on the Possil Road, east and northwards to Over Possil, thence by a straight line northwards through Possil Loch to the north boundary of the present Lambhill Cemetery, thence along the north boundaries of Lambhill Cemetery and the Western Necropolis, following the western and southern boundaries of the Necropolis to the south-western corner of St. Kentigern R.C. Cemetery, and following its southern boundary eastwards for about two hundred and fifty yards, again southwards to Lochend Farm, again eastwards along the north boundary of that farm, and again southwards to the point of commencement on the Canal bank.

I incline, however, strongly to think that the original 26s. 8d. land of Lambhill (*i.e.* the two merkland) included not only the area above described, but also land north of the Canal on which are situated the Lochburn Iron Works, Lochend Farm before mentioned—which latterly was acquired by the late Mr. Graham as an adjunct to his property—and west Possil Loch, in which undoubtedly Lambhill had the right of fishing, and that it also included an area on the south of the Canal, the original track or "nucleus" of which, in the older titles of the Western Necropolis, is referred to as that "Gote or ditch cast by Robert Brock and now the Great Canal." This gote or ditch Robert Brock would in all probability only "cast," or dig, for the reclamation or improvement of his own land, upon both sides of it, not for the benefit of a coterminous proprietor. There is also reasonable ground for supposing that the portion of the property situated to the west of Possil Road, included the site of the present Lambhill Foundry and the farm and lands of "Hillend," which name has a suggestive resemblance to "Hillhead of Lambhill," one of the farms referred to in "Mr. Ninian Hill of Lambhill, his Rentall," in 1681, afterwards mentioned. These suppositions I have endeavoured to make clear in depicting the

lands on the map or plan accompanying the manuscript of these notices, but I have not actually verified their accuracy by a critical examination of the titles.

Its Rental in 1681.

The rental of Lambhill, which to some extent bears out the above, is given in detail in "Mr. Ninian Hill of Lambhill, His Rentall, 13 Sepbr. 1681."[1]

The property is there stated to consist of three farms let as follows:

"Lambhill," to John Barr, whose rent was 13 bolls of meal, 14 bolls of "Beir at the Gorball fier," 4 hens, 4 capons and 12 loads of peat.

"Lochburn," let to John Hunter for £40 scots, 4 hens and 6 loads of peat.

"Hillhead of Lambhill," to John Hunter for £30 scots and 2 hens;

"in all," the Rental states, that Lambhill "payes 27 bolls of victuall and 70 lib. scots silver rent, 10 hens, 4 capons and 18 load of peitts."

The outgoings for the lands appear from another original document titled "Compt. of what is payit out of the whole Lands of Mr. Niniane Hill of Lambhill to the Archbishop of Glasgow,"[2] viz.:

"Lambhill Lands payes of L/malt, 1 boll, 2 furlott.

"It. of horse corn it payes 1 boll, 2 furlott.

"It. of foulls, 3 capons, 4 Poultrie.

"It. it payes of Silver dewtie 1 lib. 1s. 9d.

"It. it payes of Augmentation 4d."

[1] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part III., No. 11.

[2] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part III., No. 12.

From George Hutcheson, Lambhill with other heritable subjects passed to his "brother germane," Thomas Hutcheson, by Disposition or "Chartour under condition of reversioune" dated 19th August, 1609.[1]

From the Contract entered into between Mrs. Marion Stewart, Thomas Hutcheson's widow, and the heirs portioners of the two brothers,[2] it appears that Lambhill was conveyed by Thomas Hutcheson to his widow in liferent by Charter dated 2nd August, 1641, and it thereafter fell to his sister, Helen Hutcheson or Hill, in liferent, and to her son, Mr. Ninian Hill, in fee, under the tripartite division of the lands mentioned in said Contract, the heiresses' title being made up by Precept of Clare Constat granted by the Commissioners of "James Duke of Lennox and Richmond and Earl of March and Lord of the Barony and Regality of Glasgow, dated 15th June, 1642,"[3] upon which, and a Charter or Conveyance by the three sisters dated 6th August, 1642, Ninian Hill, as "heir apparent" of his mother, Helen Hutcheson, is infeft in Lambhill, and Gairbraid, as well as in Ramshorn and Meadowflat by Sasine dated 8th, and registered in the Register of Sasine 12th August, 1642, in virtue of which he immediately thereafter enters with the Superior of the lands, by Charter of Confirmation by the Commissioners of the Duke of Lennox, in his favour, dated 15th and 20th August, 1642.[4]

Mr. Ninian Hill, as already mentioned, infefted his first wife, Margaret Craufurd, in 1654, and thereafter his second wife, Jean Caldwell, in the liferent of Lambhill, as evidence of which see her consent to the Marriage Contract of their son Ninian with Mary Craufurd, in 1685.

[1] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part III., No. 2, Item 13.
[2] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part II., No. 10.
[3] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part II., No. 12.
[4] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part IV., No. 25, Items 1, 2, 3 and 4 thereof.

In 1678 we find Mr. Ninian Hill disponing Lambhill, with Garioch, Gairbraid, Ramshorn and Meadowflat, and "a great Ludging and yeard adjacent thairto lyand in the Rottounraw of the Burghe of Glasgow, laitlie conqueist and acquyrit be me from the deceist Laird of Lusse" after-mentioned, to his said son Ninian Hill by Disposition dated 31st January, 1678, the Sasine on which is of the same date, and is recorded in the Sasine Register, 8th February, 1678.[1] He also executed another Disposition of said lands to his son Ninian with a destination to "the aires lawfullie to be procreat of his bodie, q^lks. ffailzeing to Jean, Elizabeth, Helein and Margratt Hills, my lawfull doughters," under the burden of "Jean Caldwell, my spous, her lyfrent of the pairts of the foir-named lands wherintill shoe stands infeft," and also of the payment of such provision to his other children as he might appoint. This Disposition is dated at Paisley, 13th November, 1678, and upon it infeftment followed in Ninian and his sisters' favour, dated 21st November, and recorded in the Sasine Register, 11th December, 1678.[2]

The final notices respecting Lambhill, as a possession of the Hill family, will be found in subsequent chapters.

Gairbraid—Respecting it and its Divisions.

Mr. Ninian Hill also succeeded through his mother, Helen Hutcheson, to the Four pound and forty penny (*i.e.* £4 3s. 4d.) land of "Over and Nether," or, as described in the more modern titles, "Easter and Wester" Gairbraid.

"Rental Rights" and "Rentallers."

"Over" (*i.e.* Upper), in the present instance the north-eastern portion of Gairbraid, is that part or division of the original £5

[1] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part IV., No. 25, Item 7.

[2] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part IV., No. 25, Items 5 and 6.

land the titles to which go furthest back in date, although, I understand, they are not now existing. The progress, however, as appears from "ane Inventar of the writts and evidentis of Ovir Gairbraid,"[1] commences with "a Rentall qrby Walter Crawfurd, sonne to umq$^{ll.}$ David Crawfurd of Ferme, is rentallit in the 40s. land of Gairbraid, in the Barony of Glasgow, be vendition and simpl$^{r.}$ (*i.e.* simpliciter), overgiving of Johne Crawfurd, sonne to umq$^{ll.}$ Johne Crawfurd in Gairbraid, haifand (*i.e.* having) kyndnes yrto be decreit and cowmond (*i.e.* command) of Court, of the date the 3 of Nov$^{r.}$ 1559."

These subjects Walter Crawfurd conveys on 9th May, 1573, to "Master Andrew Hay, Parson of Renfrew,"[2] and Janet Wallace, his spouse, who in the year following (13th July, 1574) are rentalled in the lands, which are there referred to as a 43s. land.

Relative to this title there is still extant, in excellent preservation,[3] a Bond of Caution by "Johne Hamyltoun of Bardowie, Thomas Crawfurde of Jordanhill, and John Colquhõn of Kilm̃dinny," narrating "that fforsameike as ye said Maister Andro hes lawfullie coft" (*i.e.* bought) "fra ye said Walter his r̃etall ry$^{t.}$ and Kyndes of all and haill ye fourty-three schilling land of Gairbraid w$^{t.}$ ye pertinentis liand w$^{t.}$in ye baronie of Glasgow, and payit him ye c̃opleit p̃ce" (*i.e.* the complete or whole price), "and paymet y$^{r.}$of, as ye actis of vendition y$^{r.}$upon maid is at lenth conteinet. Therefore" the Cautioners grant warrandice to Andrew Hay and his spouse of their title to the lands, and bind themselves in "ye sowme of thre hundre$^{th.}$ pounds money" that Walter Crawfurd and his heirs shall not, "as God forbid," trouble or molest them in the peaceable possession thereof.

[1] Hutcheson, *Munimenta*, vol. II. (Titles), V. 1 *a*, No. 10, Item 12.

[2] Anent whom see "The Rottenrow of Glasgow" in vol. III., p. 59, of *The Regality Club Publications*, also p. 60, footnote.

[3] Hill, *Munimenta Miscellanea*, Craufurd Papers, Item 2.

This Bond is dated 7th October, 1577, and it is interesting to note that it bears the clear and well-written autograph of "Thomas Craufurd of Jordanhill," by whom Dumbarton Castle was taken by escalade in 1571.

Thereafter Mr. Andrew Hay obtained a charter of the lands (*i.e.* the 43s. land of Gairbraid), and also of a 21s. 8d. land of Garioch, from King James VI., dated 23rd March, 1587, in favour of himself and Janet Wallace, his spouse, and Mr. John Hay, their eldest son,[1] who succeeded his father as "Persone of Renfrew," and by whom this portion apparently, although described as a 40s. 20d. land of Gairbraid, was sold to William Anderson of Stobcross and Janet Maxwell, his spouse, by "chartour under the handwryte of George Hutchesoune" of date 13th May, 1600.[2]

Some peculiarities of Conveyancing.

Practically at the same time—28th May, 1600—as appears from the above-mentioned "Inventar," William Anderson conveys the lands to George Hutcheson, who with his usual carefulness and caution expedes "a double Seasing, one following upon the chartour granted be umq$^{ll.}$ M$^{r.}$ Johne Hay in favoures of umq$^{ll.}$ W$^{m.}$ Andersoune of Stobcors & Jonet Maxwell, his spouse, of the 40s. and 20d. land of old extent of Over Gairbraid in a g$^{t.}$ piece of parchment; Another after that granted be the s$^{d.}$ umq$^{ll.}$ W$^{m.}$ Andersoune to umq$^{ll.}$ George Hutchesoune of Lambhill and Elizabeth Craig, his spouse," dated 11th June, 1600, and thereafter George Hutcheson obtains a supplementary charter by Mr. John Hay, Parson of Renfrew, of date 3rd July, 1600.[3]

The title of "Nether" Gairbraid, as also appears from the above-mentioned Inventory,—the original deeds themselves being in this case extant and in excellent preservation,—commences with

[1] Hutcheson, *Munimenta*, vol. II. (Titles), V. 1 *a*, No. 10, Item 17.

[2] Hutcheson, *Munimenta*, vol. II. (Titles), V. 1 *a*, No. 10, Item 18.

[3] Hutcheson, *Munimenta*, vol. II. (Titles), V. 1 *a*, No. 10, Items 20 and 21.

"ane Instrument of Seasing," following on a charter granted by "James, Arch B. of Glasgow, in favoures of Johne Hutchesoune of the 40s. and 20d. land of Garbreid," the Sasine being dated 31st May, 1581.[1]

This title is confirmed by Charter by King James VI., dated 19th November, 1582, "in favoures of Johne Hutchesoune," who is designed as "son to umq$^{ll.}$ Johne Hutchesoune in Garbreid," the lands being in the "Inventar" described as being "for the present occupyed be the sd Johne and Marion Wilsoune, alias Jarden, his moyer."[2]

This John Hutcheson the younger is, with his spouse Agnes Anderson, infeft in the lands by Sasine of date 2nd October, 1588,[3] following on a Charter by "the noble Lord Walter, Lord Feu fermourer of the Baronie and Lordship of Glasgow," dated "at Blantyre Craig, 8th Au$^{t.}$ (August), 1588."[4]

In George Hutcheson's Book[5] there appears the Protocol of a Sasine dated 6th December, 1597, in favour "of William Anderson of Stobcors and Jonet Maxuall, his spouse, of a 20s. and 10d. land, part of the 40s. 20d. land, of old extent, of Gairbraid," on a Contract or conveyance by "John Huchesone in Gairbraid," in William Anderson's favour.

It is probable that some of the before-mentioned deeds of these lands—similarly as in the case of Lambhill—would be of wadset (*i.e.* security for loans), and will thus account for the apparent duplication of the title, but their existence makes it difficult to follow out the precise transmissions of the property.

After granting this, probably, wadset to "William Anderson of Stobcross and Jonat Maxwell, his spouse," in 1597, of a 20s. 10d. land, and seemingly granting also another wadset in 1600—

[1] Hutcheson, *Munimenta*, vol. II. (Titles), V. 1 *a*, No. 10, Item 1.
[2] Hutcheson, *Munimenta*, vol. II. (Titles), V. 1 *a*, No. 10, Item 2.
[3] Hutcheson, *Munimenta*, vol. II. (Titles), V. 1 *a*, No. 10, Item 3.
[4] Hutcheson, *Munimenta*, vol. II. (Titles), V. 1 *a*, No. 3.
[5] *Glasgow Protocols*, vol. XI., No. 3380.

to both of which George Hutcheson and Elizabeth Craig, his wife, acquire right in that year—John Hutcheson further executes in George Hutcheson's favour "ane contract of wadsett" "q^rby^ the s^d^ umq^ll^ Johne heretablie dispons the s^d^ 40s. 20d. land of Gairbraid, but" (*i.e.* without) "any regresse, reversion or redemption to the sd umq^ll^ George for the sowme of Twa thousand and twa hundreth merks, payed at the dait of the sd contract of ye dait at Glasgow," 5th August, 1600, on which George Hutcheson is, of the same date, infeft.[1]

Being thus vest in the two forty shilling and twenty penny, otherwise described as the £4 and 40d., lands of "Over" and "Nether" Gairbraid, George Hutcheson, as before mentioned, obtained a Ratification of his title thereto, as well as of the one merkland in Nether Carmyle, and the two merkland of Lambhill, from John, Archbishop of Glasgow, of date 31st October, 1606,[2] and subsequently the lands come into the possession of his brother and heir, Thomas Hutcheson of Lambhill.

From Thomas Hutcheson, Gairbraid passed to Mr. Ninian Hill, per the conveyance following upon the Contract between Mrs. Marion Stewart or Hutcheson, Thomas Hutcheson's widow, and the three sisters and heiress-portioners of the brothers Hutcheson in 1642. As was previously noted respecting Lambhill, Mr. Ninian Hill conveyed to his son Ninian, by two Dispositions, both in 1678, "All and Haill the toune and lands of Gairbread (except ane sixt pairt therof belonging to the aires of umq^ll^ John ffrench) extending my ffyve pairts of the said toune to ffour pund three shilling four penny land," upon both of which dispositions Ninian Hill, the son, is infeft of dates 8th February and 11th December, 1678.[3]

[1] Hutcheson, *Munimenta*, vol. II. (Titles), V. 1 *a*, No. 10, Items 4, 6, 9 and 10 thereof.

[2] Hutcheson, *Munimenta*, vol. II. (Titles), V. 2, No. 13, Item 12.

[3] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part IV., No. 25, Items 5, 6 and 7.

Although out of chronological order, it may here be mentioned that this "ane sixt pairt" (*i.e.* the 16s. 8d. land of Gairbraid), Ninian Hill, Jean Caldwell's son, subsequently acquired from James and Alexander French, per Disposition dated 21st August, 1683.[1] The deed bears that "ffor ane certain soume of money presentlie payit," the Frenchs "sell and annailzie," with the interesting powers and privileges after mentioned, and the pertinents, "all claim of right, goodwill, kyndness and propertie" in the land, also "the haill growing crop of victuall, baith corne, bear and pease, and other graines qtsomever, sowin by me the said Alexander."

"*Bludewitis et Mulierum Marcheta.*"

The powers and privileges above referred to are given in the earliest writ of this part of the progress, being a Charter of Confirmation by King James VI. of the previous Feu Charter granted by James, Archbishop, with consent of the Dean and Chapter of the Metropolitan Church of Glasgow to William Duncan, dated 19th November, 1582, and included "bludewitis et mulierm̃ m̃chetis" (*i.e.* the right of exacting fines in cases where blood was shed, "et marcheta mulierum").[2]

In this way the whole £5 land of old extent of Gairbraid (viz., the two 40s. and 20d. lands = £4 3s. 4d. and the 16s. 8d. land) came into the possession of the Hill family.

Rental in 1681.

The revenue derived from Mr. Ninian Hill's original portion of Gairbraid, viz., the £4 3s. 4d. land, is given in detail in his

[1] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part IV., No. 25, Item 18.

[2] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part V., No. 25, Item 8; see also Hailes' *Annals of Scotland*, 3rd edn., vol. I., p. 395 *et seq.*

"Rentall" of 1681, already referred to,[1] where it is entered as let to three tenants, viz., "James M'Kulloch," "Johne Barr" and "James ffrench," the last named holding also a "Tack of the Teynd," and the three paying among them 51 bolls 2⅔ pecks of "victuall rent," meal and bear, £136 6s. 8d. of "silver rent," 18 hens, 3 capons, 4 "pultrie," and 30 "loads of peitt"; M'Culloch and Barr each paying in addition "half a crown every year for publick burdins"; the payments on account of the lands to the Archbishop of Glasgow are also stated in the "Compt" previously referred to[2] as, viz.:

"L/malt, 3 bolls, 1 furlott, 1 peck, 3 pts. peck.
"Multer malt, 1 boll, 2 pts. peck.
"Multer meill, 4 bolls, 2 pks., 2 pts. peck.
"Horse corne, 3 bolls, 1 furlott, 1 peck, 2 pts. peck.
"Foulls, 10 capons, 4 pultrie.
"Silver dutie, 3 lib. 6s. 8d."

Topography.

The £4 3s. 4d. land of Gairbraid, for the 16s. 8d. land seems to have been split off again, although at what date or to whom it was conveyed I have not ascertained, is shown on the map or plan accompanying the manuscript of these notices. The boundaries—except those of the portion on the south which marches with Garioch, and on the west stretching from the burn at Maryhill Barracks northwards to the Helensburgh Railway, on the left bank of the River Kelvin, for the distance of about a mile and a quarter,—are somewhat irregular and difficult of description; as depicted on the above-mentioned map they are taken from the feuing plan of the estate in the hands of the agents of the present proprietors. The 16s. 8d. land as indicated in the said map lay on the

[1] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part III., No. 11. [2] Hill, *Munimenta*. vol. I., Part III., No. 12.

south-east of the larger portion of Gairbraid, between it and Garioch.

In the *Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow Gentry*, published in 1870, an interesting photograph, No. 42, is given of the Mansion House of Gairbraid, which is thus referred to :

"Gairbraid is situated on the left bank of the Kelvin, near Maryhill, in the Barony Parish, and four miles from the Cross of Glasgow. The old mansion was built in 1688, and near it was erected in 1789 the present house."

In the edition of this most interesting book published in 1878, the following paragraph is added to the former notice :

"Gairbraid is much altered since this photograph was taken. In fact the old place may be said to be gone. The magnificent avenue of beech trees has been cut down, the woods on the banks of the Kelvin have been ruthlessly swept away, and the old house now stands naked and forlorn amid a wilderness of free coups, broken bottles and bricks, pools of dirty water, clothes lines fluttering with parti-coloured rags, and all the abominations of a new suburb. Instead of the singing of birds and the music of the soft flowing Kelvin, which of yore pleased and refreshed the passer-by, the air is now vocal with the discordant voices of rough men, scolding women and 'greeting bairns,' and with the clang of machinery and the hiss of the steam engine."

Ramshorn and Meadowflat.[1]

The 33s. 4d. land of Ramshorn and Meadowflat also became the property of Mr. Ninian Hill by succession, through his mother, to part of the heritable properties of the brothers Hutcheson.[2]

[1] *History of Hutchesons' Hospital in* 1881, pp. 89-97.

[2] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part III., No. 3, section "Ramishorne and Meidowflet."

Its Boundaries, etc.

This part of Ninian Hill's estate comprised the Ramshorn Croft, consisting of about twenty acres two roods imperial measure, bounded on the north to a considerable extent by the Rottenrow, on the east partly by the Deanside Brae and its continuation southwards, on the south by Ingram Street, and on the west by the Cow Loan, now Queen Street, and the west side of George Square, the west boundary forming also the march between Ramshorn croft and the Meadowflat portion. The Meadowflat lands consisted of eleven and one-half acres Scots, or fourteen acres two roods imperial, stretching from the Cow Loan or Queen Street westwards as far as St. Enoch's Burn, at West Nile Street, which formed the west march between Meadowflat and Blythswood lands, to about Sauchiehall Street. The southern boundary of Meadowflat ran along the north side of the present Royal Exchange Square westwards nearly in line with Gordon Street, and the northern or north-eastern boundary ran from the beforementioned point near Sauchiehall Street, somewhat irregularly, towards the north-west corner of George Square.[1]

The lands came into the possession of George Hutcheson, the Founder of the Hospital, in the year 1609. Previous to his acquisition they had passed through the hands of several proprietors within a short space of time.[2]

They were feudalised by Walter, Commendator of Blantyre, by Charter dated 21st December, 1588, in favour of James Foullis of Collington and Agnes Heriot, his spouse,[3] and it is interesting to note that the Sasine or Infeftment in their favour, as well as the Infeftment in favour of a subsequent proprietor, were "under the

[1] *Maps and Plans relating to Glasgow and Neighbourhood*, vol. II., Nos. 26 and 27, in Barlanark Library.

[2] Hutcheson, *Munimenta*, vol. II. (Titles), Part V. 2, No. 12, Items 12 to 24.

[3] Hutcheson, *Munimenta*, vol. II. (Titles), Part V. 2, No. 12, Item 13.

hand wryte and subscriptione of George Hutchesone." After several transmissions the lands were sold by Sir Frederick Cunninghame, the then proprietor, to George Hutcheson by "ane Contract of heretabill aliena^s^une without reversioune," dated 20th October, 1609, on which he expedes infeftment on 10th November following, obtaining a Charter of Confirmation of the title from John, Archbishop of Glasgow, with the advice and consent of the Dean and Chapter, of date 1st November, 1609.[1]

On George Hutcheson's death, the lands of Ramshorn and Meadowflat became the property of his brother Thomas, by whose widow, Mrs. Marion Stewart or Hutcheson, they were afterwards liferented, and subject to which burden, with Lambhill and Gairbraid, they became vested in Mr. Ninian Hill, and from him descended to his son, Ninian Hill (Jean Caldwell's son).

Rental in 1681.

During Mr. Ninian Hill's time the revenue from Ramshorn and Meadowflat is thus totalled in his "Rental," viz., "Ramshorn and Meadowflat"—8 tenants, of whom five are designed as Maltmen, one as a "Widdow," one a Carrier, and another a Farmer, "payes in all 86 bolls, 2 furlotts, 3 pecks, at the fier of Gorballs of Glasgow, and 21 capons at 8/- the piece."[2]

We find mention made in the records of the Town Council of Glasgow, dated 17th November, 1693, of one of these tenants, "George Striveling, Maltman," whose rent was "xviii bolls, ii furlotts, for capons, ii lib. scots," as having been somewhat heavily "billeted" on, or, more properly speaking, "requisitioned," "John Robertson, late theasurer," being ordained "to pay Ninian Hill of Lambhill the soume of ane hundreth pounds sexteen shilling for corne that was eaten and taken away aff Ramshorn,

[1] Hutcheson, *Munimenta*, vol. II. (Titles), Part V. 2, No. 12, Items 25, 27, and 29.
[2] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part III., No. 11.

that belonged to George Stirling, tennent to Lambhill, be the English regiment that was commanded be Sir John Lanier,[1] whilk soume was allowed to the toune be the publick, being the free money. The expenses in obtaining the allowance being deduced."[2]

The outgoings from Ramshorn and Meadowflat are given in the "Compt" before referred to, viz.: "Malt, 1 boll, 2 furlotts. Meill, 2 bolls, 1 furlott. Silver dewtie, £1 13s. 4d. Augmentatione, 1s."[3]

Sold to the City of Glasgow for Hutchesons' Hospital.

After these lands had passed out of the Hill family, as subsequently mentioned, and while possessed by the Patrons of Hutchesons' Hospital, to whom they were sold, the return does not seem to have been very satisfactory. As illustrative of this a Minute of the Patrons of 30th September, 1703, may be referred to, where a Committee is appointed to report on a petition by the Tacksmen of the Ramshorn lands for abatement of their rent, in respect that, notwithstanding of "ye labour and pains and industry in cultivating and improving of the sd. yeard, yet the same is so fruitless and unprofitable that it not only dissapoynt y^r^ expectatioune, but that y^r^ families are like to be ruined yrby. throwe the barreness of the ground." An abatement of rent of £10 Scots per acre (*i.e.* 16s. 8d. sterling) from their former rent of £60 in all, was accordingly allowed. Again, on 22nd August, 1705, there appears a similar petition by John Campbell, Maltman, tacksman of twelve acres, alleging that he could not make his rent out of the lands, and had consequently fallen into arrear, and that "gif he get no ease it will wholly brak him, and incapacitate him to bruik the land ony longer"; and various further abatements of rent are given, from time to time, on petitions,

[1] Now the 1st Dragoon Guards.

[2] *Memorabilia of Glasgow*, published in 1868, p. 275.

[3] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part III., No. 12.

one of which, that by the tenant of the quarry on the lands (Crackling-house Quarry), describes the stone most disparagingly but graphically, as "a dour stone, ill to work, and wanting in baith back and belly."

Provanside Acres.

The remaining subjects of which Mr. Ninian Hill of Lambhill was possessed, by succession through his mother, Helen Hutcheson, were: 2 acres of land lying discontiguous in Provanside,[1] situated to the north-west of, and in proximity to Ramshorn and Meadowflat.

These subjects, or part of them, ultimately came into the possession of the North British Railway Company, which so far enables their position to be located.[2] From an Inventory (see Hill & Co.'s Titles Book, 1867, vol. XII., p. 62), it appears that one acre of this land originally belonged to George Hutcheson, his title thereto being confirmed by Charter by James King, Chaplain of the chaplainry of St. Kentigern's, founded in the Laigh Kirk by Patrick Blackadder of Tulliallan, dated 2nd July, 1587, the acre being described as "one acre and 2 riggs," and in said Inventory referred to as included in a Charter under the Great Seal by King James VI. in favour of Mr. Thomas Hutcheson, dated 18th April and sealed 1st May, 1612.[3] The two acres, in the above-mentioned Inventory, are indicated as being included in the Instrument of Sasine in favour of Mr. Ninian Hill, dated 9th August, 1642,[4] following upon a Contract of Division,—apparently one of several contracts,—dated 6th August, 1642, between the three heiress-portioners of the brothers Hutcheson, to which subjects Ninian Hill of Lambhill, Jean Caldwell's son, made up his

[1] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part III., No. 5.

[2] Hutcheson, *Munimenta*, vol. II. (Titles), Part V. 4, No. 2.

[3] *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, A.D. 1612, No. 643.

[4] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part III., No. 5.

title by Service, by Ward of the Burgh Court of Glasgow, dated 7th August, 1688.

Claythorn.

Also, 2½ acres called Claythorn,[1] in Gallowmuir, respecting which the only matter of interest requiring to be noted is that the lands came ultimately into the possession of John Luke "of Claythorn," a portrait of whom is preserved in the Merchants' Hall,—probably a cadet of the Family of Luke of Dalbeth,—by whom "four thousand merks Scots money" (£222 4s. 5⅓d. stg.) was, in 1731, mortified to the Merchants' House for the support of "ane poor, decayed, indigent, honest man of the merchant rank."[2]

Ground Annuals within Burgh.

And various ground annuals within the Burgh to which Mr. Ninian Hill's title was made up by the same series of writs as that of Claythorn, the sale or disposal of which ground annuals I have not traced.

"*Ludging*" *and* "*Yeard*" *in the Rottenrow.*

It further appears from the Disposition by Mr. Ninian Hill to his son, dated 13th November, 1678,[3] that he had also belonging to him "ane great Ludging and yeard adjacent thairto, lyand in the Rottenraw of the Burgh of Glasgow, laitlie conqueist and acquiryet be me from the deceist Laird of Lusse," which is entered in his "Rental" in 1681, previously referred to, as "Rattonraw houses, back and fore, and new wynd, payes £42 Scotts," the details of which are appended to the Rental in "a Compt of Silver Rent sett down in figures for easy compting," as:

"Rattonraw house w'in the close payes -	020	00	00
Rattonraw fore house payes - -	016	13	04
Alex. Auldcorn in New Wynd - -	005	06	08."

[1] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part III., No. 5. [2] *History of Merchants' House*, p. 615.
[3] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part IV., No. 25, Item 5.

These subjects were evidently the same as the "Great tenement of Land, high and laigh, back and fore, with Stables, breuhouses, closse, well, yeards and pertinents theirof, lying in the Wyndheid of Glasgow in that Lane called the Rottenraw," his interest in which is assigned by Ninian Hill, the eldest son of Ninian Hill and Mary Craufurd, with "consent of James Aird of Millntoun, Merchant in Glasgow, and John Chapman, Wrytter there," his Curators, to his uncle, Laurence Craufurd, in 1711,[1] by whom the property was subsequently sold, as after-mentioned.

A full and interesting description and account of these subjects is given in Dr. David Murray's learned and most exhaustive paper on "The Rottenrow of Glasgow," in the *Regality Club Publications*,[2] viz. :

The "Auld Paidagogie" of Glasgow.

"From the records of the University[3] it appears that the 'Awlde Paidagog,'—as distinguished from the 'new Pedagogy,' built on the ground acquired from Sir Thomas Arthurlie,—was latterly the Manse of the Parson of Luss, and we are thus enabled to trace its history. In 1478 this property belonged to Gilbert Rerik, who was then Archdeacon of Glasgow. In that year he settled it and other property as an endowment for a Chaplainry in the Aisle of St. Michael the Archangel behind the great south door of the Cathedral.[4] He describes it as the 'tenement in the Ratonraw (*Via Ratonum*) on the south side thereof, otherwise known as the Petagogy (Petigogium), lying between the tenement of Master John Restown on the east, and a tenement, then waste, which formerly belonged to Sir John Brown on the west.'

[1] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part IV., No. 13.

[2] Vol. III., pp. 65-8.

[3] *Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, vol. II., pp. 191-2 ; vol. III., p. 518.

[4] At the east side of this door the monument of Thomas Hutcheson and his wife, Marion Stewart, was erected.

"In 1524 Master James Houston, afterwards Subdean and founder of Our Lady College, was in possession of the tenement and place called the 'Aulde Pedagog,' in the Ratonraw, on the south side thereof, there described as being between the tenement of Master John Rede on the west, and the lands of Robert Reid on the east.

"These references, therefore, make it clear that the building called the 'Auld Pedagogy' was upon the south side of the Rottenrow, and there can be little doubt that it was here that the Regents taught during the first ten years after the foundation of the University.

"The Manse seems to have been let to a tenant, for in 1573 it was occupied by Mr. David Weemys, the Minister of Glasgow.

"The Manse afterwards passed to Ninian Hill of Lambhill, whose son Ninian sold it in 1718 to Cornelius Crawfurd of Jordanhill. He in turn disposed of it in 1722 to John Robertson, writer in Glasgow. In his infeftment it is described as 'All and Whole that tenement of land, high and laigh, back and fore, with close, garden and orchyeard, and pertinents thereof, formerly called 'The Auld Pedagogy,' afterwards the Manse of the Parson or Prebend of Luss, lying in the Burgh of Glasgow, on the south side of the street thereof called the Rattonraw, between the lands of old belonging to the chaplain of St. Michael, afterwards to Archibald Gibson, Master John Baillie, and Patrick Rattray respectively on the west; the lands formerly of Robert Kerr, thereafter of Gabriel Fairie and Patrick Lang respectively on the east; a laigh thorn hedge and land formerly of John Fleming and John Wallace on the south; and the King's highway (*i.e.* the Rattounraw), on the north parts.' In M'Ure's time the manse had become ruinous. Robertson built three new tenements on the site, and sold them off."

It was, I incline to think, one of the three tenements, thus

referred to by Dr. Murray, which belonged to or was occupied by the Reverend Laurence Hill in 1763. John Robertson, as previously mentioned, was a near relative (first cousin) of the Rev. Laurence Hill. At the same time a house occupied or possessed by the Rev. Laurence Hill may have been, and very probably was, as stated by Mr. Renwick in the *Protocols of Glasgow*,[1] the "Manse of the Rector of Moffat, lying in the street called the Ratonraw on the North side thereof," originally acquired, about 1598, by Mr. Alexander Rowat, Minister of the Barony, from whom it passed to "Mr. George Craufurd, Historiographer in Glasgow," in the Disposition by whose three daughters in 1752[2] the Manse is described "as lately possessed by Mr. Laurence Hill, Minister of the Barony Parish of Glasgow," Mr. Renwick, in a footnote, adding: "Laurence Hill was translated to the Barony Parish in 1750, and it thus appears that for a short period he occupied the Manse which his predecessor had purchased in 1598." The expression "lately" used in the disposition of 1752 seems to me sufficiently to indicate that the Moffat Manse was not then in the Rev. Laurence Hill's possession or occupation, he doubtless having gone to the house where he was resident in 1763.[3]

Ninian Hill signs the Solemn League and Covenant.

Ninian Hill's name appears among those signing, in 1643, the copy of the Solemn League and Covenant, presented to the University of Glasgow by Mr. James Graham and preserved in the Hunterian Museum,[4] Ninian being then apparently attending the Divinity Class, to which as a study, rather than with a view to entering the Church, his degree in Arts and his volume of

[1] Vol. XI., No. 3551. Footnote on p. 112.

[2] See also Dr. Murray's "The Rottenrow of Glasgow," *Regality Club Publications*, vol. III., p. 55.

[3] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. II., Part V., No. 19.

[4] *Transactions of the Archaeological Society of Glasgow*, New Series, vol. IV., Part I., p. 142.

Sermons, after-mentioned, all indicate that he had a very distinct leaning or bent. His name also appears—the signature being clear, distinct, and recognisable—in the copy, also belonging to the University, presented by Miss Brown of Lanfine and preserved in the Hunterian Library, signed about the year 1648.[1]

The Solemn League and Covenant of 1643 was that which was adopted in the negotiations between the Scots and the English Parliamentary Party which culminated in the dethronement and execution of King Charles I.

Fined and Imprisoned for attending Conventicles.

Holding the opinions of strict Presbyterianism on religious as well as possibly on civil and political grounds, to which last he may have been influenced by relatives of his second wife, Jean Caldwell, who were then under ban of the Government, it is not surprising to find that on 6th April, 1676, Mr. Ninian Hill of Lambhill was cited to attend the Privy Council's Committee sitting in Glasgow for "putting to execution the laws against Conventicles" and Nonconformity, and after having been marched to Edinburgh, under guard, along with James Hamilton of Aikenhead, Gilbert Hamilton of Westburn, Patrick Hamilton of Neilsland, Alexander Wardrop of Dalmarnock, Hugh Corbet of Hardgray, and Matthew Cuming in Glasgow, was fined, on 20th July, 1676, in the sum of 1000 merks for attending Conventicles, and hearing "Outed" ministers, and suffered imprisonment for upwards of three months.[2]

His Book of Sermons.

Among the interesting relics of Mr. Ninian Hill is the volume of Sermons, in manuscript, in 1672, above referred to, a photograph of

[1] *Transactions* of the Archæological Society, *ut supra*, p. 127.

[2] Crookshank's *History of the State and Sufferings of the Church of Scotland*, vol. II., pp. 389-393, and Rev. Robert Wodrow's *History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland*, vol. II., p. 321.

Jerusalem as having the great inspection of the church of Christ yr, and
of the rest of the converted Jews scattered up & down, and this James
is called by Paul Gal. 2. 9. a pillar of the church. Now our Apostle
the author of this Epistle was not the first of these James. he being eay=
ly killed by Herod. and before yr was any written by this apostle, as yo
may read acts 12. 2. Therefore this James our apostle & author of this
Epistle is James the brother of our Lord by his Mothers sister yt was cal=
led by Paul a pillar of the church.

2. We find here yt he does not style himself by any of these
tittles of grandor as being a pillar of the church or brothers of
our Lord, but he tales to himself a lowly tittle & name saying,
James a servant of God and of the Lord jesus Christ, the
word in the original δουλος implyes a meane humble and abject crea=
ture, and yet he the great apostle assumed no mor to himself thinke=
ing it, as it is indeed honor mor then anough for any sinful creature
to be in the meanest office & service about our Lord, Now it is observ=
able here, yt he does not only call himself the servant of God by
the right of creation, as all other creatures are according to yt word
psal. 119. 91. all are thy servants. or by mer providentiall imployment
as Cyrus and Nebuchadnezar are called the Lords servants by Isaia and
Jeremiah, but he calls himself also the servant of Jesus Christ by
right of Redemption as all believers are his servants, partly by pro=
fession and partly by grace and practise. yea mor especially he calls
himself the servant of jesus Christ, because of his office of apo=
stleship yr to the Lord jesus Christ as head and Lord of his church had
imputed him and sent him as one of his servants in the service of the
Gospel. Now haveing thus explained this part of the verse, we
may take up 2. or 3. observations from it.

1. Yee see here yt James the brother & neer kinsman of our Lo=
yet does not boast of that, but glories only in this, yt he was a ser=
vant of God & of Jesus Christ the Lord, teaching us this, That
Outward & carnal priveledges are very little worth and
we are not to reckon our selves by them in comparison
of inward & spiritual priveledges & Relations. Soe
much is taught by Christ himself Math. 12. at the close, one of the
company yr tells him yt his mother and bretherin stood without desiring
to speak wt him; but he stretched forth his hands towards his disciples
and said behold my mother and my bretherin, for who soever shall do

A.2.

FIRST PAGE OF MS. VOLUME OF SERMONS

BY

MR. NINIAN HILL OF LAMBHILL

A.D. 1672

the first page of which is here given. The tradition is that these were composed and written, and also preached, by Mr. Ninian Hill at Conventicle meetings, and the considerably heavier fine he had to pay than others of his co-offenders, under the before-mentioned sentence, gives support to the supposition.

The caligraphy of the Sermons closely resembles that of several manuscripts among papers which were unquestionably in Ninian Hill's handwriting, as well as also resembling his signature to the Solemn League and Covenant in 1648.

Several leaves of the volume, viz., pages 1 and 2, 5 and 6, 25 to 40, 57 to 68, and 77 to 84 inclusive, are awanting, and there would appear to have been further pages at the end, also awanting, the catchword "James" at the foot of the last page of the MS. indicating this.

The sermons, which are closely, neatly, and distinctly written throughout, extend to 520 pages of manuscript, numbered up to page 275. The dates of their delivery or intended delivery, all of which were Sundays, are prefixed to each, commencing (the second of the series) on 23rd February, 1672, the next on 1st March, the next again on 22nd March, and the three last sermons are dated respectively 18th April, 25th April, and 16th May, 1673.

The texts are from the general Epistle of St. James, commencing with chapter i., verse 1, "James, a servant of God and of the Lord Jesus Christ, to the twelve tribes which are scattered abroad, greeting," on which verse the first three sermons are written, containing upwards of 24 pages; that of 23rd February being divided into 10 heads, with a sub-division of 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and "now the 5th and last"; the text of the last sermon in the volume being the 23rd and 24th verses of chapter i. of the Epistle.

Matriculates his Coat of Arms.

On 19th July, 1676, notably the day previous to his fine and probable date of release from imprisonment, Mr. Ninian Hill matriculated the following Coat of Arms, the extract of which, still extant, signed by Sir Charles Erskine,[1] is one of the earliest emblazonments in the Books of the Lyon King at Arms, in the General Register House, Edinburgh.[2]

Patent of Arms, 1676.

"*To All and Sundrie* whom it effeirs, *I, Sir Charles Araskine* of Cambo, Knight Baronet, *Lyon King of Armes, Considering* that be the Tuentie one Act of the third Sessione of the second Parliament of our dread Soveraigne Lord, *Charles the Second*, be the Grace of God, King of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, I am impowered to visit the whole Armes of Noblemen, Prelats, Barons and Gentlemen within the Kingdome; And to distinguish them with congruent differences; And to matriculat the same in my books and registers; And to give Armes to vertuous and well deserving persones; And Extracts of all Armes, expressing the blazoning of the Armes under my hand and seall of office; which register is thereby ordained to be respected as the true and unrepealable rule of all armes and bearings in Scotland, To remaine with the Lyon's Office as a public register of the Kingdom; *Therefore*, conforme to the tenor of the said Act of Parliament, I testifie and make knowen that the Coatt-Armour appertaining and belonging *To Master Ninian Hill of Lambhill*, and approven of and confirmed by me to him, is matriculat in my said publict register upon the day and daitt of ther presents, and is thus blazoned, viz.: The said *Master Ninian Hill of Lambhill*

[1] For the original extract see Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part III., No. 9.

[2] R. R. Stodart's *Scottish Arms*, published in 1881, vol. I., Plate 56.

for his atchievement and ensigne armoriall bears Azure, a Mount Or, with the Sun arysing and appearing over the tope therof in his splendor; on ane helmit befitting his degree, mantled Gules, doubled Argent; Nixt is placed on ane wreath of his collours for his Crest, a Bible, expanded propper; and for his motto in ane escroll *Veritas superabit montes.* Which Coatt above blazoned I declare to be the said Master Ninian Hill his coatt and bearing. In testimonie whereof I have subscryved this extract with my hand, and have caused append my seall of office therto at Edinburgh, the nynteinth day of Julii, and of our said Soveraigne Lord's reigne, the tuentie eight year, 1676."

(*Sic sub.*) "Ch. Araskine, Lyon."

His Death.

Mr. Ninian Hill died, probably intestate, except as previously noticed, a few years thereafter, and prior to 1st September, 1683, the date of a Precept of Clare Constat by "Arthur, late Archbishop of Glasgow," in favour of Ninian Hill as "air to umquhill Mr. Ninian Hill," his father, in the lands of Ramshorn and Meadowflat,[1] and probably also before 21st August of that year, when his son, Ninian Hill, designed as "of Lambhill," acquired from James and Alexander French the 16s. 8d. land of Gairbraid.[2]

Burial Place in the High Churchyard.

Mr. Ninian Hill lies interred in the burial place in the High Churchyard, situated immediately to the south of the ordinary or southern entrance to the Cathedral, almost directly in front of and rather less than midway between Thomas Hutcheson's

[1] Genealogical MSS. of Hills, Craufurds, etc., No. 12, p. 10 thereof.

[2] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part IV., No. 25, Item 18.

monument, on the east side of the doorway and the boundary wall at Kirk Lane. The stone, a flat oblong caithness flag, level with the ground, had inscribed on it, "Ninian Hill of Lambhill, now Laurence Hill of Barlanark."

A natural feeling of dislike to the promenade over the burial places, which the absolutely flat and level position of the tombstones permits to persons viewing the Cathedral, induced me (*anno* 1901)—having first obtained the necessary permission from the City Magistrates, as the custodians of the burial ground—to place a red granite slab, of the prescribed limit of one foot in height, with a recumbent cross, over the old or original stone, the granite slab having inscribed on it the names and years during which they lived, of the representatives, in the male line, of the Hill family.

Ninian Hill of Lambhill

A.D. 1660-1738

His Wife MARY CRAUFURD

Their Issue, viz.:

Bethia Hill.	Hew Hill.
Jean Hill.	Anne Hill.
Helen Hill.	Mary Hill.
Margaret Hill.	Isobel Hill.
Ninian Hill.	Laurence Hill.

Ninian Hill of Lambhill, the only son of Mr. Ninian Hill and Jean Caldwell, was born about the year 1660.

Educated at the Grammar School and University.

Like his father, he was educated at the Grammar School of Glasgow. Thereafter his name appears as an entrant or matriculated student of the University, among "nomina discipulorum quarte classis anno 1676, Decembris 21st."[1]

Enters as a Burgess of Glasgow.

And in due course, but apparently not with any intention of carrying on business in Glasgow, he enters as a burgess of the City

[1] *Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, vol. III., p. 133.

on 4th June, 1690, as in right of his father, Mr. Ninian Hill of Lambhill.

Served Heir to his Father.

His father died probably in the beginning of the year 1683, but, possibly from troubles, political or pecuniary, considerably more than the "annus deliberandi" was taken in making up his title to his father, by service, as it is not till 5th March, 1686, that he was served as heir in general to "Magister Ninianus Hill de Lambhill," before James Grahame, Bailie of the Regality of Montrose, and a jury, at the castle of Mugdock, Robert Robertson being clerk to the Inquest.[1]

Previously, on 31st July, 1685, he had married Mary or "Marie" Craufurd, daughter of the then deceased Hew Craufurd of Jordanhill.

Craufurds of Jordanhill.

Respecting Mary Craufurd's forebears, it is unnecessary to go further back than to her ancestor, Captain Thomas Craufurd of Jordanhill, the early genealogy of the Craufurd family being given very fully in George Craufurd's *History of Renfrewshire*[2] and in Sir Robert Douglas of Glenbervie's *Baronage of Scotland*,[3] and for the purpose of this narrative the following subsequent notices, so far epitomised from MSS. of Sir Hew Craufurd of Jordanhill in 1766,[4] will probably suffice, viz.:

> THOMAS CRAUFURD, the first of that name of Jordanhill, was born about A.D. 1526, and is best known as Captain Thomas Craufurd, by whom the castle of Dumbarton was taken by escalade for King James VI. on 1st-2nd April, 1571.[5]

[1] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part IV., No. 5. [2] Edition of 1818, p. 120 *et seq.* [3] P. 429 *et seq.*
[4] Genealogical MSS. of Hills, Craufurds, etc., No. 27.
[5] For an interesting account of which see Froude's *History of England*, edition of 1870, vol. IX., cap. 55, p. 412.

He was Provost of Glasgow in the year 1577.

He married, 1st, Marion, daughter of Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, and widow of Robert, Master of Boyd, by whom he had a daughter Marion, who married Sir Robert (*sic* ? John) Fairlie of Fairlie.

Captain Thomas Craufurd married, 2nd, Janet, eldest daughter of Robert Ker of Kersland, by whom he had two sons and one daughter, viz.:

Daniel, the eldest son, who assumed the name of his mother's family, and became Ker of Kersland.

Hew, aftermentioned ; and

Susannah, who married in 1592 Colin Campbell of Ellengreg.[1]

Captain Thomas Craufurd died on 3rd January, 1603, and lies buried in the churchyard of Kilbirnie, in Ayrshire.

HEW CRAUFURD, the second son of Captain Thomas Craufurd, became possessed of Jordanhill by conveyance from his father in 1586. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Stirling of Law, a cadet of Glorat.[2] By her he had five sons and two daughters, viz. :[3]

Cornelius, of whom *infra*.

Thomas, a Colonel in the Russian Service, who died without surviving issue in 1685.

John, Rector of High Halden in Kent, who died about 1670.

Laurence, a Major-General in the Scots Army, killed at Hereford in 1645, and is buried in the church of Gloucester.

Daniel, a Lieutenant-General in the Russian Service, and Governor of Smolensko, and afterwards of Moscow, who died in 1674.

Mary, who in 1647 married David Anderson of Gartnavel ; and

Elizabeth, who married in 1650 Baron (*sic*) Craig of Newton of Partick.

[1] *Baronage of Scotland*, by Sir Robert Douglas of Glenbervie, Bart., edn. of 1798, p. 430.

[2] Genealogical MSS. of Hills, Craufurds, etc., No. 28.

[3] The stipulations of this Contract, or Family Compact, not of, but for, the marriage, are so quaint and interesting that a somewhat full quotation is afterwards given from the Contract between Captain Thomas Craufurd for his son Hew, and William Stirling for his daughters Janet and Elizabeth, in 1595, under which Captain Craufurd undertook that Hew should, in due season, marry either Janet or Elizabeth Stirling. Hew, as above noted, preferred the younger sister.

Hew Craufurd, Captain Thomas Craufurd's son, died in 1624.[1]

CORNELIUS CRAUFURD of Jordanhill, Hew's eldest son, married in 1625 Mary, daughter of Sir James Lockhart of Lee by his wife Jean, daughter of Sir George Auchinleck of Balmanno.[2] By her he had issue, viz.:

Hew, of whom *infra*.

Thomas, the progenitor of the Craufurds of Cartsburn, who married Jean Maxwell, sister of Sir George Maxwell of Nether Pollok.[3]

Margaret Craufurd, who married in 1648 James Graham of Killearn.

Jean Craufurd, who married Robert Pollok of that Ilk, ancestor of Sir Robert Pollok, Bart., of Upper Pollok.[4]

Cornelius Craufurd, Captain Thomas Craufurd's grandson, died on 30th September, 1687.

HEW CRAUFURD of Jordanhill, the eldest son of Cornelius Craufurd, married Bethia, daughter of Sir John Hamilton of Orbiston.[5]

Laurence Hill, LL.D., however, differs from this statement of her parentage, noting that "Bethia Hamilton was a daughter of James Hamilton of Woodhall, by his 2nd cousin and wife, Jean, daughter of Sir John Hamilton of Orbiston, Lord Justice Clerk; which James Hamilton again was the son of John Hamilton of Woodhall by —— Knox, daughter of Andrew Knox, Bishop of the Isles and Raphoe (Ireland), who was the son of John Knox of Ranfurlie, in Renfrewshire."

Hew Craufurd, who died 22nd November, 1683, had issue by Bethia Hamilton, viz.:

Laurence Craufurd, who succeeded his grandfather, Cornelius Craufurd, and died 22nd September, 1723; also,

James Craufurd, whose grandson, Sir Hew Craufurd, succeeded to the estate.

[1] Douglas, *Baronage*, p. 430.

[2] See copy of the Contract between the parties, dated 9th and 19th September, 1625, Hill's *Munimenta Miscellanea* (Craufurd Papers), No. 5.

[3] See the Contract of Marriage between them in the charter chest of the late Sir John Maxwell, Bart., of Pollok, in which Mrs. Marion Stewart, widow of Thomas Hutcheson of Lambhill, designated as the "Lady Aunt," becomes bound for the due payment of her tocher.

[4] Douglas, *Baronage*, p. 430.

[5] Douglas, *Baronage*, p. 430.

Jean Craufurd, who married in 1677 Andrew Colquhoun of Garscadden; and
Mary Craufurd, who in 1685 married Ninian Hill of Lambhill.

An interesting Betrothal, with a choice of Brides. Contract for a Marriage between Craufurd and Stirlings.[1]

The Contract of Marriage previously referred to was entered into "Att Glasgow the ffyift daye off December, the zeir of God I M.V.C.LXXX. fyifteine yeris" (1595) between "Thomas Craufurde of Jordanhill, Jonett Ker, his spous, for thameselffis and takand the burding on thame for Hew Craufurde, thair sone lawfull, on that ane parte, and Williame Striueling of Law, Margrat Crawfurde,[2] his spous, for thameselffis and takand the burding on thame for Jonett and Elizabeth Striuelingis, thair Dochteris lawfull, on that uther parte, In maner, forme and effect as efter followis. That is to saye"—

"fforsamekill as the said Hew Craufurde sall God willing marey, and to his laufull wyiff haive and tak, the said Jonett Striueling or Elizabeth Striueling, as the said Williame and Margrat, spouses, sall think maist expedient, and the said Hew sall solempnizie the bands of matrymonie with ayer of thame, as the said Williame and his spous sall pleis, in face of haly Kirk and Godis Congregatioune, with all dew honoris, as efferis, betuix and Mertymes in the zeir of God I M. sex hundreth (1600) zeiris, or sooner as both the saidis pairties sall think expedient."

"And in caice the said Elizabeth Striueling at the foirsaid tyme beis unprovydit in marriage, the said Hew sall mary ony of the saidis tua sisteris as the said Thomas, Jonett Ker his spous, and he sall think expedient."

[1] For a copy of the Contract see Hill, *Munimenta Miscellanea* (Craufurd Papers), No. 4.

[2] Daughter of Craufurd of Cloberhill. See Genealogical MSS. of Hills, Craufurds, etc., No. 28.

It narrates that Captain Thomas Craufurd and his wife had "provyditt the said Hew and his aires to the heretabill rycht of the fyiff lib land of Jordanhill," and were to "provide" him to a similar right of the 13s. 4d. land of Cult, and 6s. 8d. land of Rywray, in the Parish of Renfrew, reserving their own liferents. "Thairfor they and the said Hew oblige themselves to infeft aither the saidis Jonett or Elizabeth Striuelingis that sal happen to compleitt marriage with the said Hew, in conjunct fie with him, and the aires lawfullie gottin and to be gottin betuix thame" in the said lands of Cult and Rywray, in security of the payment of 17 bolls victual and of 23 bolls meal and bear, from the £5 land of Jordanhill; a house being also to be provided for the spouses. "ffor the qlks mariage and premises to be done in maner foirsaid the said Williame Striueling and Margrat, spouses, bindis and obleises thame, thair aires, executores and assignais, to thankfullie refound, content and paye to the said Thomas, Hew his sone, and his future spous, in name of tocher, the soume of twenty-five hundreyt markis money,"—whereof £1100 Scots is acknowledged to be instantly paid to them "in hand,"—"of the quhilkis thai holde thame weill content and satisfeitt,"—interest on the balance of 850 Merks being to be paid "to the said Hew and his future spous."

The Contract proceeds: "And becaus the tyme of the appoyntit Mariage is lang, quhairby occasioune may fall out and stay the samen;—whairby the said Williame and his spous may be defraudit of the said syluer ellis disbursit be thame of the said tocher, Thairfor, for preservatioune thairof," Thomas Craufurd and his spouse grant the said William and Margaret Stirling, spouses, security over the lands of Cult and Rywray.

And cautiously it also provides: "And attour in caice it sal happin, the said Jonett or Elizabeth being cum to the said tyme appointit for marriage with the said Hew, to refuis to contract

marriage with him, and nocht end the samen; in that caice the said Williame and Margrat, spouses, obleiss thame and thair foir-saidis to tyn (*i.e.* lose, give up) the said money ellis delyverit be thame in tocher."

Cautioners are acted for the due fulfilment of the Contract, one of whom is "Robert Boyde of Beddinhayth," for the Craufurds, and for the Stirlings, "Alexander Conynghame of Craigance (Craigends), John Stirling of Craigbarnatt, and Hew Craufurde of Clobarhill."

The Contract is signed by Thomas Craufurd and William Stirling, but their wives subscribe "with oure handis at the pen led be the notaris," "daye, zeir and place forsaid."

Contract of Marriage between Ninian Hill and Mary Craufurd.

By his own Contract of Marriage,[1] dated "Att Jordanhill, this last day of Jully, Jajvj ffour scoire ffyve yeirs" (31st July, 1685), "Ninian Hill of Lambhill with the speall advyce and consent of Jean Caldwell, his mother, and the said Jean Caldwell for herselfe, for all lyfrent ry^{t}, conjunct fee ry^{t}, or other ry^{t} or title whatsomever she has to the lands and uyrs aftir speit," obliged himself to liferent his wife, Mary Craufurd, in an annuity of £600 Scots, payable from the following lands,—all which have been previously described,—in which she was infefted in security, by Sasine dated 7th, and recorded 9th April, 1689, viz.:[2]

£4 6s. 8d. land of Garioch,

£4 3s. 4d. lands of Gairbraid, Easter and Wester, and the 16s. 8d. land of Gairbraid lately acquired from James and Alexander French; also the

26s. 8d. land of Lambhill, and the

33s. 4d. land of Ramshorn and Meadowflat.

[1] For the original Contract see Genealogical MSS. of Hills, Craufurds, etc., No. 9.

[2] Genealogical MSS. of Hills, Craufurds, etc., No. 10.

These lands were valued for the Cess at £570, of which £250 was subsequently fixed as being applicable to Ramshorn and Meadowflat.[1]

Ninian Hill by his Contract of Marriage also conferred on Mary Craufurd the liferent Tack, under reservation to his mother Jean Caldwell of a portion "laitly possest by George Lyndsay of Balquharadge, Jon Maxwell, Weiver, and Jean Steinson, Widow," at the rent of one penny Scots, "si petatur tantum" of his tenement "of land high and laigh, back and fore, with the yaird and pertinents lyand at the heid of the Rottenraw of Glasgow."

He further assigned to her "one half off the insight plenishing it shall happen him to have within his house at the tyme of his deceas."

Mary Craufurd enters into the Contract, designed as "Marie Craufurd, doughter law^{ll} to umq^{ll} Hugh Craufurd of Jordanhill, with the speall advyce and consent of Laurence Craufurd, now of Jordanhill, and James Craufurd, Writer in Ed^{r}, her brethering german, Thomas Craufurd, elder and yor of Cartsburne, and Andrew Colquhoun of Gartscadden (*sic*) (who, or so many of them as beis in lyfe for the tyme, are heirby to have full power to have executione heirupon ag^{t} the sd Ninian Hill, for implement of the haill obleisments foirsd in favoris of the sd Marie Craufurd or the bairnes of the marriadge)."

"For the q$^{lks.}$ premiss and mariadge," Laurence Craufurd, then heir apparent of Cornelius Craufurd of Jordanhill, his grandfather, instantly pays to Ninian Hill "in name of tocher w^{t} the s^{d} Mary Craufurd" 7000 merks, in full payment of her claim on her father's estate, 2500 merks of which Ninian Hill is taken bound to repay in the event of his wife predeceasing him without issue.

[1] Disposition by Ninian Hill to the Magistrates of Glasgow in 1694. Genealogical MSS. of Hills, etc., No. 12. See also No. 18.

Provision is likewise made in the Contract for the heirs male of the marriage, or any other marriage of Ninian Hill; also for heirs female, and of younger children, for whom, if only one, 10,000 merks, if two, 15,000 merks, if three or more 18,000 merks are to be provided.

And stipulations are also inserted in the Contract, at the instance of Mrs. Jean Caldwell or Hill, for securing provisions for Ninian's sisters, Helen and Margaret Hill, "her doughters, till their rexive marriadges in aliment, abulziement, education and other necess^rs.^"

The Contract, which is in excellent preservation, is a fine specimen of a deed of its kind. It is undoubtedly a lengthy document, measuring exactly six feet long by one foot in breadth, in sheets pasted together and sidescribed by the contracting parties. It was written by Robert Robertson, Writer in Glasgow, who subsequently married the above-mentioned Helen Hill, whose sister Margaret married Walter Bryce, also Writer in Glasgow. It was signed "Att Jordanhill" where the marriage ceremony was performed, obviously by "M^r.^ ffrancis Ross, Person of Renfrew," who is one of a number of relatives and friends, all of well-known west country families, who sign as witnesses, and are designed in the testing clause of the Contract, as follows, viz., "Robert Pollock of that ilke, George Hutchesone of Scottstoune (the Town-Clerk of Glasgow, and a neighbouring proprietor, not the Founder of the Hospital, who was then dead), John Græme of Killearne, Hew Craufurd of Clobarhill, Andrew Colquhoune of Garscadden, Umphra Colquhoune of Kenmure, Jon Colquhoune, his son, Cornelius Craufurd of Jordanhill, M^r.^ ffrancis Ross, Person of Renfrew, Jon Craufurd of Milnetoune, John Bryssoun, mert. in Glasgow, John Montgomerie, sone to Sr. Jon Montgomerie of Carbrock, and the said Robt. Robertson and Mr. Archibald Colquhoune, Advocat," all of whose autographs

with those of the spouses as appended to the Contract form a most interesting record, of which the accompanying is a photograph.

Mary Craufurd or Hill's death.

Mrs. Mary Craufurd or Hill survived her husband, whose death is mentioned later on, living till after 14th March, 1738, on which day, in a holograph letter, dated from "Gairbraid," to her nephew, "Hew Craufurd, Clerk to the Signet, Edinbro," congratulating him on the marriage of his daughter Margaret to Samuel Forbes of Knappernie,[1] she commences: "I have been verie much indisposed thes 2 weeks or would have writen to you sooner."[2]

Her Settlement or Will.

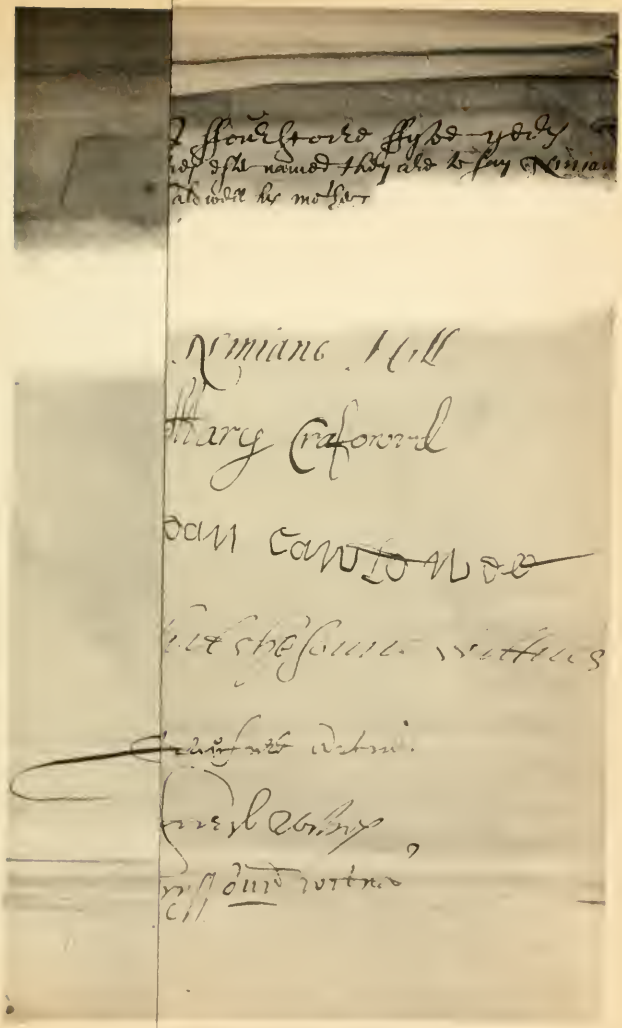
By her settlement, which is endorsed "Disposition, The Lady Lambhill, in favors of Her Daughters," and is dated "Att Garscadden,"—the house of her sister Jean, wife of Andrew Colquhoun,—1st June, 1737, and registered in the Commissary Court Books of Glasgow, 8th January, 1759,[3] Mary Craufurd, designed as "relict of the deceast Ninian Hill of Lambhill," narrates the Contract of Marriage between her son, Hew Hill, and "Janet Hill," "dau^r. of ye deceast John Hill, Merch^t. in Greenock" in 1724,[4] by which she had disponed to Hew the £5 land of O.E. of Gairbraid with Glenhead and Woodlands, her title to which is subsequently referred to, reserving power, which she accordingly exercises, of burdening the lands with 8000 merks in favour of her daughters "Bethia, Jean, Helen,

[1] Genealogical MSS. of Hills, Craufurds, etc., No. 26, Item 12, which mentions that this marriage took place on 18th February, 1736.

[2] Genealogical MSS. of Hills, etc., No. 20.

[3] Genealogical MSS. of Hills, etc., No. 23.

[4] Dated 28th and 30th July, and registered in the Books of Council and Session, 29th December, 1724.



ATED 31ST JULY, 1685.

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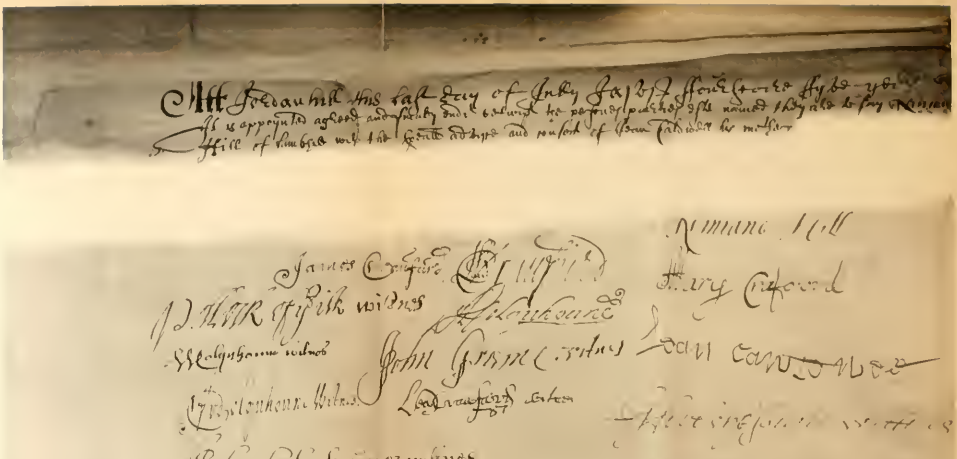

SIGNATURES TO CONTRACT OF MARRIAGE BETWEEN NINIAN HILL AND MARY CRAUFORD, DATED 31ST JULY, 1685.

Margrat, Anne, Mary and Isobel Hills, equally amongst them," to whom she also bequeaths her whole personal estate, under the obligation of paying her debts and funeral expenses, and also 500 merks to "Ninian Hill, son to Mr. Laurence Hill, Minister at Kilmarnock, my second son, and the like sum of 500 merks Scotts to Mary Hill, daughter of the said Mr. Laurence Hill."

Injunction to her daughters.

She then adds an injunction to her daughters to "reside and live and keep one family together, hereby recommending to them mutual harmony and friendship: for supporting which their joint and unite family I have intended my household plenishing ãmentioned, and in case that any one or more of my said daughters shall chance to separate, or do part from such unite family, without lawfull marriage," she, in such event, is to lose her right to a share of the household plenishing.

Issue of Ninian Hill and Mary Craufurd.

By Mary Craufurd, Ninian Hill had several children. They were married in 1685, and I think the probability is that the daughters, BETHIA, JEAN, HELEN, and MARGARET, were the eldest born.

Ninian Hill, their eldest son.

The next in order of birth, I incline to think, was their eldest son, NINIAN HILL, who seems not to have been born till the year 1690, or probably 1691, as in the Assignation, dated 6th March and 26th December, 1711,[1] previously referred to, designed as "eldest" son of Ninian Hill of Lambhill, he executes a Conveyance or Assignation to Laurence Craufurd of Jordanhill, with consent,—not of his Father, who was then alive, but probably in difficulties or under disqualification,—but of "James Aird of Milntoun, Merchant

[1] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., No. IV. 13.

in Glasgow, and John Chapman,[1] Writer there, my lawfull curators," evidencing that at that time he was in minority, and, consequently, born not earlier than 1690.

Educated at the University.

This Ninian Hill, like his Father and Grandfather, was educated at the University, his name appearing in the Rolls of the College[2] as "Ninianus Hill filius natu Maximus Domini de Lambhill," among the "nomina discipulorum quartæ classis qui hoc anno academiam intrarunt sub præsidio Magistri Alexandri Dunlop, Martii i. 1706."

Becomes an "Apothecary Chyrurgeon."

The before-mentioned Assignation, with the note aftermentioned, contains all the information we have respecting this Ninian. It sets forth, "in regard I am going abroad, in order to prosecute my studies and Imployment as ane Apothecary Chyrurgeon, and that it is absolutely necessary that I dispose upon the fors^d. herea^ll. right in order to procure money towards the furnishing and fitting of myselfe in necessa^rs. for my said intended travells," he therefore assigns to his uncle, Laurence Craufurd of Jordanhill, an Adjudication, to which he, Ninian, had acquired right, originally raised by John Bryson[3] for himself and as Assignee of Mr. David Robb,[4] Minister of Erskine, on Bonds for £443 6s. 8d. and £100 Scots, granted by Ninian Hill of Lambhill, his Father, affecting Garioch, Gairbraid, Lambhill, and the tenement in the Rottenrow, "and extending in haill, at the date of said Decreit of Adjudicature (Retention Money being deduced), to the soume of

[1] Anent whom, see Pedigree of Hills, No. 130.

[2] *Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, vol. III., p. 186.

[3] Anent whom, see Pedigree, etc., No. 95. [4] *Ibid.*, No. 138.

one thousand ffour hundred and sixty pounds Scots money, *salvo justo calculo*,"—indicative of heavy arrears, due by his father, of interest, and at a high rate.

Dies on board ship at Guinea.

In the paper titled "Offspring of John Hutchison of Lambhill,"[1] it is stated, but without giving the date, that this Ninian "died a chyrurgeon at Guinea aboard an English ship." His death was probably during the voyage abroad referred to in the Assignation of 1711. It certainly, however, was before 1717, as he is referred to as the "deceased" Ninian Hill, brother of Hew Hill, in the disposition by Laurence Craufurd to Ninian Hill, his father, and Mary Craufurd, spouses, of date 24th May, 1717.[2]

Hew Hill, second son of Ninian Hill and Mary Craufurd.

Hew Hill, the second son of Ninian Hill and Mary Craufurd, was born probably about the year 1692, at any rate prior to 1st January, 1700, the date of birth of his younger brother Laurence.

Born about 1692. *Bursar at the University.*

The year 1692 is the more probable as that of Ninian's birth, as in the Fasti of the University of Glasgow[3] it is recorded of date 24th December, 1709, that "John Boyd [Foundation bursar], being deprived of his bursary for absolute ignorance and breach of order, in going away the former session before the examination, Hugh Hill is hereby admitted to that bursary, all the Masters having agreed that he be preferred to it," which would make him to be about the likely age of 17 at that time. His name also appears of

[1] Hutcheson, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Personal Papers, Part III., 3/1.

[2] Genealogical MSS. of Hills, Craufurds, etc., No. 14.

[3] *Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, vol. III., p. 293.

date 9th March, 1710,[1] among the "discipulorum quintæ classis qui hoc anno Academiam intrarunt sub præsidio Magistri Andreæ Rosse," which reasonably coincides with similar entries appearing in the same record respecting his elder brother Ninian and his younger brother Laurence.

Succeeds to Gairbraid.

By the death of his elder brother Ninian, the Surgeon, Hew succeeded to the Gairbraid property with the superiority title of Lambhill, the property of which had been sold in feu, as will be afterwards mentioned, Garioch having also previously passed into the possession of James Peadie, Merchant in Glasgow, and Ramshorn and Meadowflat into that of the Corporation of the City of Glasgow for behoof of Hutchesons' Hospital.

The Lambhill superiority and the Gairbraid property, as is afterwards narrated, passed through Hew Hill's only child and daughter, Mary, and her descendants, out of the Hill family and name.

It is proposed, therefore, although involving some digression, to bring down to date and to exhaust in the present chapter the Notices of this branch, or stirps, of the Family, along or in conjunction with the children of Ninian Hill and Mary Craufurd, other than their son the Rev. Laurence Hill, through whom the male line of the Hill family proceeds, and to whom a separate chapter is accordingly given.

Hew Hill marries Janet, daughter of John Hill, Merchant in Greenock.

Hew Hill married on 10th August, 1724, Janet, daughter of the deceased John Hill, Merchant in Greenock.[2]

[1] *Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, III., p. 195.

[2] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. II., Part V., No. 16, Extract from the Gairbraid Family Bible.

Their Marriage Contract is consented to by Mrs. Mary Craufurd or Hill, and is dated 28th and 30th July, and registered in the Books of Council and Session 29th December, 1724.[1]

Hew Hill carried on business as a Merchant in Greenock, being so designed, and also "of Lambhill—brother-german to the said Mr. Laurence Hill," in the latter's Contract of Marriage with Charlotte Maria Gardiner, or Wright, dated 20th November, 1727.[2]

Died at Gairbraid, and is buried in the High Churchyard.

Hew Hill died probably shortly before 26th July, 1737, when Hew Craufurd, W.S., in a letter to the Rev. Laurence Hill, refers, I incline to think, to him as "your deceased brother."[3]

This is confirmed by a Memorial (Query 3) for Counsel's opinion in 1738,[4] in which Laurence Hill is designed as "the surviving son of the Lady Lambhill," which he would not have been if Hew had been then alive, but unquestionably he was dead before 17th October, 1739, when Hew's daughter Mary, after mentioned, was retoured as his heir by service expede of that date.[5]

In an extract from the Gairbraid Family Bible annexed to a letter from Mr. John Dunlop, 17 Priory Road, Kilburn, London, to Laurence Hill, LL.D., dated 26th November, 1858,[6] it is stated that Hew Hill died at Gairbraid in 1737, and that "he lies in his own burying Place in the High Churchyard at Glasgow."

[1] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part IV., No. 25, Item 27.

[2] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. II., Part V., No. 5.

[3] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. II., Part V., No. 10.

[4] Genealogical MSS. of Hills, Craufurds, etc., No. 19.

[5] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part IV., No. 25, Item 34.

[6] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. II., Part V., No. 16.

His wife, Janet Hill, died in 1731.

By his wife Janet, who predeceased him, dying in 1731, aged 26 years, and is buried in Greenock Churchyard in her father's grave,[1] Hew Hill had issue, viz.:

Helen and Ninian, who both died in infancy.

Helen Hill, who was born at Greenock in 1725, and died at Gairbraid in 1727, and is buried in the High Churchyard;[2] also,

Ninian Hill, who was born in 1727, probably at Greenock, where he was baptized, and who died and was buried at Greenock in 1729.[3]

Mary Hill, their only surviving child.

Mary Hill, the "only [surviving] daughter and heir" of Hew Hill,[4] after whom the Village of Maryhill, then commenced to be feued out and built on the Gairbraid property, was named, was born and baptized at Greenock in 1730,[5] and died in 1809.[6]

She succeeded her father in the estate of Gairbraid and in the superiority of Lambhill, and it may be of interest here to mention, and also as avoiding possible confusion between this and the "great Ludging and yeard lyand adjacent thairto in the Rottenrow," to which she did not succeed, that Mary Hill, through her maternal Grandfather, John Hill, Merchant in Greenock, had a proprietary interest in the Manse of the Parson of Glasgow, called commonly "Glasgow Primus," who, according to M'Ure,[7] "was the Bishop's Vicar and had the charge, at least after the Reformation, of the Paroch of the Barony of

[1] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. II., Part V., No. 16. [2] *Ibid.* [3] *Ibid.*

[4] See Ext. Retour of her General Service of date 17th October, 1739. Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part IV., No. 25, Item 34.

[5] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. II., Part V., No. 16. [6] See Inscription on Tombstone, footnote 2 on page 122.

[7] M'Ure's *History of Glasgow*, Edition of 1830, p. 45.

Glasgow. The parsonage of Glasgow Manse was a little to the east (?) of the Bishop's Castle, it was acquired in the year 1580 by Captain Thomas Crawfurd of Jordanhill, who afterwards sold it to the Lord Boyd, and of late the Earl of Kilmarnock sold it, and now belongs to one Mr. Hill." This was John Hill, Merchant in Greenock, father of Janet Hill, who married Hew Hill of Lambhill, as above mentioned.

In the "Inventary of Writes" of these subjects[1] they are shortly described as "that Mansion House called the Mansion House of the Rector of the Parish Church of Glasgow, with the yeard, well, and pertinents of the same, acquired, lying and bounded as in the rights of the same, and presently possessed by Marion Tenent, widow of And^w^. Miller, Maltman in Glasgow." These are the subjects which are thus referred to in Dr. Murray's Paper on the Rottenrow,[2] viz., "The Manse of Glasgow 1°, or Parson of Glasgow ('mansus prebendarii de Glasgu primo'—Liber Collegii, N.D., p. 51). The original Manse was on the north side of the Cathedral, beyond those of the Precentor and Chancellor (Sasine Trustees for the creditors of Richard Hill, B.R., 9th July, 1752)."

Marries Robert Graham of Dalsholm and Kilmannan.

She married about the year 1760 or 1761 Robert Graham (whose soubriquet was "Barley Mills") of Dalsholm and Kilmannan.[3]

Mary Hill was probably thirty years of age when she married—certainly she was not married in her early youth, as appears from the Charter of Confirmation and Precept of Clare Constat by Archibald Campbell, W.S., younger of Succoth, in her favour, designed as "Miss Mary Hill," dated 26th March, 1753,[4]

[1] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. II., Part VI., No. 9.

[2] *The Regality Club*, Third Series, page 48, footnote 11.

[3] See *Post*-Nuptial Contract dated 18th December, 1761. Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part IV., No. 25, Item 37.

[4] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part IV., No. 25, Item 35.

being Item No. 22 of "Inventory of Papers and Writts returned by Mr. Hew Craufurd, Clerk to the Signet, to Mary Hill of Lambhill," and the receipt for which she signs as "Mary Hill" of date 24th April, 1753.[1] The likelihood is they were married in 1761, the eldest child of Mary Hill and Robert Graham, viz., Lilias Graham, being born in 1762.[2]

Respecting Robert Graham's Family.

Robert Graham, who served some time in the Navy, was a younger son of John Graham of Kilmardinny, and brother of Walter Graham, who succeeded his Father in that estate.[3]

The mural inscription previously referred to is as follows, viz.:

> "Sacred to the Memory of Robert Graham, Esq., of Kilmannan, ob. 1804, æt. 82.
>
> "Also of his wife, Mrs. Mary Hill of Gairbraid and Lambhill, ob. 1809, æt. 79, and of their daughter, Lillias Graham, ob. 6th December, 1836, æt. 74."

Mary Hill's signature, as appended to the "Inventory of Papers" above referred to, is a strong and distinct autograph, and it is interesting to note that after her husband's death in 1804 she appears to have reverted to or used her maiden name of Hill.[4]

Their issue, viz.:

By Robert Graham, Mary Hill had two daughters, viz.:

[1] Genealogical MSS. of Hills, Craufurds, etc., No. 22, Item 22.

[2] See Inscription on the Tombstone, east from Dr. Peter Lowe's in the High Churchyard.

[3] *Ibid.*, see also for information respecting Robert Graham of Dalsholm and Kilmannan letter by Alex. Graham Dunlop, Esq., of Gairbraid, Corsock House, 16th August, 1881, to W. H. H. Hill, *Munimenta Miscellanea* (Dunlop of Gairbraid Papers), No. 3, Item 5/1.

[4] See Letter by her subscribed "Mary Hill," dated Gairbraid, January 18th, 1792, addressed to the Rev. James Couper, Minister of Baldernock, shown to W. H. H. by Dr. Garroway, Garrowbank, Riddrie, in 1881.

Lilias Graham.

LILIAS or LILY GRAHAM, born in 1762, who died on 6th December, 1836, aged 74, unmarried,[1] and

Janet Graham, who married Alexander Dunlop.

JANET GRAHAM, born in 1769, who married Alexander Dunlop of Keppoch, Banker in Greenock, in which town her grandmother's relatives resided.

She died on 7th June, 1795, aged 26, and is buried at Greenock.[2]

To exhaust this branch of the family and to prevent confusion respecting the Dunlop connection, owing to Alexander Dunlop being twice married, and leaving numerous issue by both wives, it may be necessary, and is of interest, to give the following notices of him and his descendants:

Dunlops of Keppoch.

Alexander Dunlop of Keppoch, in the County of Dumbarton, was born in 1766.[3] He was a great grandson of William Dunlop, Principal of the University of Glasgow, a grandson of Alexander Dunlop, Professor of Greek in that University,[4] and a son of John Dunlop of H.M. Customs, otherwise "Tide Surveyor, Greenock."[5]

Issue of Alexander Dunlop and Janet Graham.

Alexander Dunlop of Keppoch's first wife was the above-mentioned Janet Graham, co-heiress of Gairbraid.

[1] See Inscription on Tombstone, footnote 2, page 122.

[2] Inscription on Tombstone of the Dunlop family in the wall of Inverkip Street burial-ground, Greenock, Hill, *Munimenta Miscellanea* (Dunlop Papers), No. 3, Item 8.

[3] *Memorabilia of the Dunlops*, by ex-Bailie Archd. Dunlop, 1893, p. 43.

[4] *Ibid.*, pp. 13, 15.

[5] See Inscription on the above-mentioned Tombstone of the Dunlop family at Greenock.

By her he had issue, viz.:

John Dunlop of Gairbraid, born in 1789, of whom see afterwards.

Robert Graham Dunlop, born about 1790, a Captain in the Royal Navy, who married Louisa Campbell, and died 28th February, 1841, aged in his 51st year, *sans* issue.[1]

Dr. William Dunlop *alias* "Tiger Dunlop," who was born in 1792 and died in 1848, the writer of the curious Will;[2] and

Janet Graham Dunlop *alias* "Jenny,"[3] born 1794, died at 4 Danube Street, Edinburgh, in 1877, in her 83rd year, unmarried.

Descendants of Alexander Dunlop by his second wife.

Alexander Dunlop of Keppoch, after Janet Graham's decease in 1795, by his marriage, in 1796, with Margaret, daughter of William Colquhoun Stirling of Law or Edinbarnet, had issue,[4] viz.:

Hutchison Dunlop, who died unmarried.

Alexander Colquhoun Stirling Murray-Dunlop of Corsock, in Kirkcudbright, M.P. for Greenock, *alias* "Sandy," in Dr. William Dunlop's Will, who succeeded to Edinbarnet, married Eliza Esther Murray, and died 1st September, 1870.

Allan Colquhoun Dunlop, who married Anne, daughter of Mr. and Lady Mary Hay (*nee* Lady Mary Ramsay of the Dalhousie family), and left issue.

Andrew Dunlop, who also left issue.

Margaret Colquhoun Dunlop, who married "Parson Chavasse."

Jane Dunlop, who married John Cadell of Tranent.

Helen Boyle Dunlop, who married the Rev. Robert Story, father of the Rev. R. Herbert Story, Roseneath, now Principal of the University of Glasgow.

[1] *Memorabilia of the Dunlops*, pp. 43 and 61.

[2] For William Dunlop's Will and relative Codicil, see *Glasgow Herald*, 25th August, 1869, also *Kilmarnock Herald*, August 1897. Hill, *Munimenta Miscellanea* (Dunlop Papers), No. 3, Item 3; also *Memorabilia of the Dunlops*, pp. 46, 59, and 62.

[3] For corroborative information as to what is above and after stated as to the Dunlop family, see Letter from Mr. Alexander Graham Dunlop to W. H. Hill, 16th August, 1881, Hill, *Munimenta Miscellanea* (Dunlop Papers), No. 3, Item 5/3.

[4] *Memorabilia of the Dunlops*, pp. 43 and 62 *et seq.*

Mary Dunlop, who married Stewart Ker, and

Elizabeth Boyle Dunlop, who married James Cunningham, Edinburgh.[1]

The above-mentioned John Dunlop, the eldest son of Janet Graham and Alexander Dunlop of Keppoch, became with his Aunt Lilias Graham, the *pro indiviso* proprietors of Gairbraid. He was born in 1789,[2] and was nick-named in his brother Dr. William Dunlop's Will "Old John."

John Dunlop married[3] Janet Napier Dunmore, daughter of Janet Napier of Ballikinrain by her husband, Robert Dunmore of Ballindalloch and Kelvinside,[4] and by her had issue, two sons, viz. :

(1) Alexander Graham Dunlop of Gairbraid, born 6th March, 1814, long in H.M. Diplomatic and Consular Service, and Consul-General in the Spanish West Indies.[5] He married first Esther Ritchie (who died in 1844), daughter of Samuel Cooper of Ballindalloch, and second, Mary Guise, eldest daughter of the Honourable William Gordon, senior member of H.M. Council in Jamaica, and widow of Patrick Spence, Esq., of St. James, Montego Bay, Jamaica,[6] by neither of whom had he issue. A. G. Dunlop died in London on 27th July, 1892 ; and

(2) William Carstares Dunlop, born on
He married Lucy, daughter of Dr. Brown of the Newhall Family, near Edinburgh, by whom he has issue,[7] viz. :

John Graham Dunlop,
Elsie Dunlop,
Janet Dunlop, and
Lucy Dunlop.

[1] See the above-mentioned letter from Mr. A. G. Dunlop to W. H. H., 16th August, 1881.

[2] *Memorabilia of the Dunlops*, p. 44 *et seq.* For an interesting letter from him to Laurence Hill, LL.D., on genealogical matters, dated 26th November, 1858, see Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. II., Part V., No. 16.

[3] See Letter from Thomas Hill to W. H. H., 20th September, 1880. Hill, *Munimenta Miscellanea* (Dunlop Papers), No. 3, Item 4.

[4] See said Letter by A. G. Dunlop to W. H. Hill, 1881.

[5] *Memorabilia oj the Dunlops*, p. 64 *et seq.*

[6] Hill, *Munimenta Miscellanea* (Dunlop Papers), No. 3, Item 1.

[7] *Ibid.*, No. 3, Items 1 and 5.

Other Children of Ninian Hill and Mary Craufurd.

The children of Ninian Hill of Lambhill and Mary Craufurd, other than Ninian the Surgeon, who died unmarried, and Hew Hill, whose descendants have been mentioned as above, were, viz.:

Laurence Hill.

LAURENCE HILL, born on 1st March, 1700—of whom see afterwards—and the following daughters previously referred to:

Bethia Hill, Jean Hill, Helen Hill, Margaret Hill, Anne Hill, Mary Hill, and Isobel Hill.

BETHIA HILL,	born probably in	1686.
JEAN HILL,	,,	1687.
HELEN HILL,	,,	1688.
MARGARET HILL,	,,	1689.
ANNE HILL,	,,	1690, otherwise after 1693.
MARY HILL,	,,	after 1694.
ISOBEL HILL,	,,	,, 1695.

who are all named in the above order in the Testamentary Disposition, dated 1st June, 1737, by Mrs. Mary Craufurd or Hill, their mother,[1] and who all apparently died unmarried; Bethia, Jean, Helen, and Margaret obviously predeceasing their mother, from whom, had they survived, they would have taken the same interest as their younger sisters, Anne, Mary, and Isobel, who apparently survived their mother, but died before 1772, when their brother, the Rev. Laurence Hill, is retoured as their "heir of conquest."[2]

Dispersion of the Family Properties.

Ninian Hill of Lambhill, the subject of this chapter, appears to have lived well up to, or rather above, his means, probably

[1] Genealogical MSS. of Hills, Craufurds, etc., No. 23.
[2] *Ibid.*, No. 24/4.

inheriting debts along with the family estate, as has already been indicated, and getting relieved from time to time, by sales of parts of his property.

In 1694, May 14th, with the consent of Mary Craufurd, his wife, he sold the lands of Ramshorn and Meadowflat to the Magistrates of Glasgow, for behoof of Hutchesons' Hospital, at the price of 20,300 merks (*i.e.* £13,533 6s. 8d. Scots, or £1127 15s. 6$\frac{8}{12}$d. Stg.),[1] "with fifteen guineas to Lambhill's lady" in name of the "Lady's Gown."[2]

Ninian Hill and Mary Craufurd at the same time, as appears from the titles of the property,[3] also sold, reserving the right of superiority, the Lambhill portion of the estate by Feu Disposition, dated 14th May, 1694, to Robert Brock of Possil.

What the price paid for Lambhill was does not appear. The feu duty "reserved," or constituted, was apparently five merks, or £3 6s. 8d. Scots, with a casualty of five merks on the entry of heirs, that of singular successors or purchasers being untaxed.

Robert Brock shortly thereafter sold "one-half *pro indiviso* of the 26s. 8d. land of Lambhill on the *east* side of the highway" to "Robert Graham in Caldercult and Elizabeth M'Indoe, his spouse," by Disposition, dated 24th March, 1696, selling the other half *pro indiviso* on the *west* side of the highway by Disposition of the same date to "John Bryce, Elder, in Balmoully (Balmuildy) and Agnes Shaw, spouses," a large portion of both halves coming, partly by succession and partly by purchase, into the possession of "William Graham, Portioner of Lambhill," in 1783 and 1790,

[1] Genealogical MSS. of Hills, Craufurds, etc., No. 12; also Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part IV., Nos. 8, 9, and 10.

[2] *History of Hutchesons' Hospital and School*, 1881, p. 91; also *Memorabilia of Glasgow*, Edition of 1868, p. 277.

[3] See Copy Inventory of Writs of Lambhill, Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I, Part IV., No. 27.

and by him, in 1814, divided between his eldest and third sons, William and Robert, the latter getting seven enclosures, called "Westfield"—now in whole or in part forming the "Western Necropolis"—and William getting the portion which still retains the name of "Lambhill."

The superiority of Lambhill remained vested in the proprietors, now also becomes the superiors of Gairbraid.

Ninian Hill's affairs seem to have got into confusion shortly after 1694, for, besides bonds previously granted by him, sundry adjudications and other diligences appear, culminating in a "Note of Lambhill's Gift of escheat," single and liferent, of date 7th July, 1699,[1] which of itself indicates his financial credit to have been then "in extremis."

In 1717 he conveyed his estates of Garioch, Gairbraid, and Lambhill (superiority) to his brother-in-law, Laurence Craufurd of Jordanhill, by *ex facie* absolute Disposition, dated 23rd May, 1717, and registered in the books of Council and Session, 11th March, 1718,[2] receiving from him, with consent of his eldest son, Mr. John Craufurd, Advocate, a back or reconveyance, dated 24th May, 1717, of Gairbraid, to himself in liferent, and to Mary Craufurd or Hill and her heirs male, whom failing as therein mentioned, in fee,[3] the remaining portions of the estate being sold as after mentioned.

Infeftment does not appear to have been expede on the above-mentioned deed, and the reinvestiture in Gairbraid would appear to have been effected by a Disposition dated 13th May, 1718, and registered in the books of Council and Session, 5th July, 1723,[4] by Laurence and John Craufurd, of the £5 land of Gairbraid, and of "a piece of ground or glen of

[1] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part IV., Nos. 11, 12, and 13, and Writs therein narrated.

[2] Genealogical MSS. of Hills, Craufurds, etc., No. 15.

[3] *Ibid.*, No. 14. [4] *Ibid.*, No. 18.

the £4 6s. 8d. land of Garioch," and "mailing of Garioch, called the Glenhead of Garioch"—which had been excepted from the conveyance of Garioch to James Peadie—on which disposition or reconveyance to Ninian Hill and Mary Craufurd infeftment was expede by Sasine in their favour, dated 7th, and recorded in the Register of Sasines, 20th June, 1718.[1]

The lands of Garioch, except the small portions of wooded glen and mailing before mentioned, situated near the Mansion-house of Gairbraid, passed, in 1717-1718, as above mentioned, out of Ninian Hill's possession into that of Laurence Craufurd of Jordanhill, by whom they were sold to James Peadie of Ruchill, Merchant in Glasgow.

Ninian Hill is said to have sold the tenement and yeards in the Rottenrow to Cornelius Craufurd of Jordanhill in 1718,—most probably they were conveyed to him for the purpose of being realized,—and were by him disposed of to John Robertson, Writer in Glasgow, in 1722.[2]

Ninian Hill's Death prior to 1720.

Ninian Hill of Lambhill, who was alive on 13th May, 1718, the date of the above-mentioned reconveyance of Gairbraid by Laurence Craufurd of Jordanhill "to Mary Craufurd, my sister, and Ninian Hill, her husband," died before 28th January, 1720, when Laurence Hill, his third son, designed as "son to the *deceast* Ninian Hill of Lambhill," was presented by John, Earl of Dundonald, to a theological bursary on that foundation at the University of Glasgow.[3]

[1] Writ No. 26 of the Inventory forming No. 25 of Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. I., Part IV.

[2] See the Rottenrow of Glasgow, by David Murray, LL.D., in vol. III., p. 89, of the *Regality Club Publications*.

[3] See the Original Letter of Presentation, Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. II., Part V., No. 3.

Memorial Window in Cathedral.

A painted memorial window to Ninian Hill of Lambhill and Mary Craufurd, his spouse, was placed by Thomas Hill of Merrylee in the east wall, immediately adjoining the entrance to Bishop Lauder's crypt, in the Cathedral of Glasgow.

Rev. Laurence Hill

A.D. 1700-1773

His Wife, CHARLOTTE MARIA GARDINER or WRIGHT.

Their Issue, viz.:

Ninian Hill.	Charlotte Hill.
James Hill.	Janet Hill.
Mary Hill.	Thomas Hill.
Laurence Hill.	

Laurence Hill, the third son of Ninian Hill of Lambhill and Mary Craufurd, was born on 1st March, 1700.[1]

Becomes the representative of the Hill Family.

He became the representative of the Hill Family by the predecease, unmarried, of Ninian Hill, his eldest brother, and the predecease and failure of heirs male of his next older brother, Hew Hill.

Respecting this, see Queries to and Answers by Counsel,—whose name is not given,—relative to Mrs. Mary Craufurd or Hill's title to Gairbraid, and the succession to the remains of the family estate,[2] in which Laurence Hill is designated as her "sur-

[1] Entry in handwriting of James Hill of Cartside in the Earl of Kilmarnock's Bible.

[2] Genealogical MSS. of Hills, Craufurds, etc., No. 19, *circa* 1738.

viving son" and "heir-male," and from which it would appear that doubts existed whether Laurence, as the heir-male of his father Ninian Hill, was not entitled to succeed to Gairbraid and the "reversion" or superiority of Lambhill, under either the original titles, or the reconveyance by Laurence Craufurd of Jordanhill, before referred to.

Enters the University. Degree of Master of Arts.

Laurence Hill doubtless, like his father, attended the Grammar School of Glasgow. At the early age of fourteen, on 9th March, 1714, he entered the University, his name appearing among the "nomina discipulorum quintæ classis qui hoc anno Academiam intrarunt sub præsidio Alexandri Rossi";[1] and that he proved himself an apt scholar is evidenced by other entries, one of date 26th November, 1717,[2] being to the effect that "Laurence Hill being recommended as hopefull . . . the Masters agreed he should have one of the vacant bursaries," and also from his name appearing among the "Laureati" of date 6th March, 1719.[3]

Dundonald Bursar in Divinity.

In 1720, 28th January, designed as "son to the deceast Ninian Hill of Lambhill," Laurence Hill was presented by John, Earl of Dundonald, to a Bursary in Divinity on the Dundonald Foundation for two years, which, on 2nd December, 1721, was renewed to him for other two years by the Trustees of the Earl, who was then deceased.[4]

[1] *Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, vol. III., p. 205.

[2] *Munimenta*, etc., vol. III., p. 297.

[3] *Munimenta*, etc., vol. III., p. 54.

[4] See the Original Presentations, the first in date containing a beautiful autograph, as well as an exquisitely cut seal or signet in wax of the Earl. Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. II., Part V., Nos. 3 and 4; also *Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, vol. III., pp. 299 and 301.

Licensed in 1724.

Laurence Hill was licensed by the Presbytery of Paisley on 16th September, 1724.[1]

Ordained to the second charge of Kilmarnock in 1725—*Translated to the first charge in* 1739.

On 4th May, 1725, he was ordained Minister of the Second Charge, and on 6th May, 1739, he was translated to the First Charge, both of Kilmarnock.[2]

Burgess of Glasgow in 1735.

His connection, however, with Glasgow appears to have been maintained in a pleasant and honourable manner, for, on 2nd May, 1735, in the records of the Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow, a Minute appears which "ordains the Dean of Guild and Bretheren to admit Mr. Laurence Hill, Minister at Kilmarnock, Burgess and Gild-broyther."[3]

This is one of the few instances on record of the admission of a Minister to the Burgess Roll of the city. The entry in the Roll is dated in 1736.

Call to the Barony Parish of Glasgow in 1749.

On 9th November, 1749, the Rev. Laurence Hill received a unanimous "Call" to the Barony Church from the "Heritors and Elders of the Barony Parish of Glasgow," the original of which is in excellent preservation,[4] and forms a curious and interesting contrast to the highly technical Instruments by which his ancestor, "Syr" James Hill of Ibrox, was 200 years previously (14-16th,

[1] *Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ*, vol. II., Part I., p. 174. [2] *Ibid.*, p. 175.

[3] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. II., Part V., No. 8. [4] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. II., Part V., No. 9.

17th and 19th June, 1549) inducted and installed as Clerk in Holy Orders of the Parish of Govan.

The Call bears the signatures of the principal heritors of the parish, among those best known being Orr of Barrowfield and of Stobcross, "Jeames Corbet of Tolcross, John Corbett of Over Carntyne," "Umphra Luik of Dalbeth," "Robert Bogle of Chatelleston" (*i.e.* Shettleston), Hugh Stuart of North Woodside, William Anderson of Kennyhill, John Gibson of Hillhead, "Alex^r. Dunlop for the University of Glasgow," James Campbell of Blythswood, "Laur. Dinwiddie" of Germiston, Allan Dreghorn, "Robert Finlay for myself and as Convener for Trades," the Deacons of such of the Trade Incorporations as were heritors in the Parish, as well as a goodly number of Colquhouns, Hamiltons, Wardrops, Bells, Craufurds, Wotherspoons, Pettigrews, and other old Barony heritors.

The Call being sustained by the Presbytery on 15th November, 1749, the Rev. Laurence Hill,—whose Pulpit-Bible and Psalm Book are extant, and in good preservation,—was inducted on 8th March, 1750, and he continued as Minister of the Barony Parish till his death in 1773.[1]

Marries Mrs. Charlotte Maria Gardiner or Wright in 1727.

On 12th December, 1727, the Rev. Laurence Hill married Charlotte Maria Gardiner, daughter of Lætitia Boyd, the widow of William, 2nd Earl of Kilmarnock, by her second husband, Colonel Gardiner. Charlotte Maria Gardiner had previously been married to "Mr. William Wright, Minister of the Gospel at Kilmarnock," who died in 1724,[2] and whose "relict" she is designed as being in her contract of marriage with Laurence Hill. She also outlived the Rev. Laurence Hill, dying on 15th November, 1777.

[1] *Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ*, vol. II., Part I., p. 40.

[2] *Fasti Ecclesiæ*, etc., vol. II., Part I., p. 174.

Her Forebears—Boyds, Earls of Kilmarnock.

Lætitia or Lettice Boyd, the wife of William, 10th Lord Boyd and 2nd Earl of Kilmarnock, was the daughter of Thomas Boyd of St. Stephen's Green, Merchant in Dublin. By the Earl of Kilmarnock, who died on 20th May, 1692, she had two sons—William, 3rd Earl of Kilmarnock, and the Honourable Thomas Boyd.[1]

After the death of her first husband, Lætitia Boyd married Colonel Gardiner, of Dublin, by whom she had issue, a daughter, Charlotte Maria Gardiner, who married first the Rev. William Wright, Minister of the First Charge of Kilmarnock, by whom she had no issue, and secondly his colleague in the Second Charge, afterwards his ecclesiastical, as well as connubial, successor in the First Charge, the Rev. Laurence Hill.

The grandson of Lætitia Boyd, viz.: William, 4th Earl of Kilmarnock, was beheaded on Tower-hill on 18th August, 1746, in connection with the rising of 1745.

In the letter previously referred to by "Old John" Dunlop to Laurence Hill, LL.D., he writes: "It appears, therefore, that Mrs. Laurence Hill, Barony Parish, was sister uterine to William, 3rd Earl of Kilmarnock, but besides by herself, by her mother Lætitia Boyd, she was related to the Kilmarnock family."

"Mr. Hill was in the mourning house of Callander, near Falkirk, with the unfortunate Boyd family at the time of the execution of the 4th Earl, in 1746, and there is a Prayer-Book in the possession of the Hill family still, which he received on that sad occasion and retained as a solemn memorial of it."

The Prayer-Book or Bible is now in the possession of Mrs. Hill, widow of Laurence Hill, C.E. It passed from the Rev. Laurence Hill to his son James Hill of Cartside, and from him to his son Ninian Hill, W.S., by whose daughter Isabella it was

[1] Volume titled "Boyds of Kilmarnock, Porterfields of Porterfield, and Corbetts of Tollcross," presented to the friends of those three families by Cunningham Corbett, with Letters by him to L. Hill, LL.D., in the Barlanark Library; also "Pedigree of Hills," etc., p. 34 *et seq.*, and *The Peerage of Scotland*, by Sir Robert Douglas, Bart., of Glenbervie, edn. of 1813, vol. II., p. 36.

given to Laurence Hill, C.E., as the representative of the Hill family.

"Old John" Dunlop in his letter adds: "There is besides in the same possession a diamond ring of the Countess of Kilmarnock." This, however, is not altogether correct. The diamond ring now in my possession is understood to have belonged to the 4th Earl; the Countess' ring was an emerald one, which descended to Dr. Laurence Hill's sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Hill or Richardson, from whom it passed into the possession of her daughter, Lady Elizabeth Margaret Richardson or Colebrooke, Abington.

Earl of Kilmarnock's Diamond Ring.

The following is an interesting descriptive account of the "Diamond Ring, gifted by William, the 4th Earl of Kilmarnock, along with an emerald one, when under sentence of death in 1746, to the Rev. Laurence Hill; a Bible and an English Prayer-Book, in the possession of Laurence Hill, C.E., Glasgow, used by the Earl on the scaffold, being also presented by his Countess," contained in a paper read by the late John Buchanan, LL.D., to the Archæological Society of Glasgow on 10th April, 1868.

"The ring is richly set with diamonds. A very large brilliant occupies the centre of an oblong-shaped gold plate, expanding from but forming an integral part of the ring.

"This large diamond is surrounded by ten smaller, and three still less stretch along a portion of the hoop at each side of the oblong plate where it and the ring unite, thus making in all seventeen diamonds of different sizes, finely cut and sparkling. From the considerable dimensions of the hoop this fine antique was probably worn on the middle finger.

"Immediately before his execution, Lord Kilmarnock gifted this diamond, along with another in emerald, to the Rev. Laurence Hill, then Minister of Kilmarnock, afterwards Minister of the Barony Parish, Glasgow, from 1750 till 1774. He (Rev. L. Hill) had espoused a daughter, by a second marriage, of Lætitia Boyd, cousin and widow of the 2nd Earl of Kilmarnock. The ring

has belonged successively to the reverend gentleman's descendants ever since, and is now in the possession of his great-great-grandson, William Henry Hill, Esq., Writer in Glasgow, an esteemed member of the Council of this Society.

"The emerald ring is also extant, and belongs to the wife of the present Member of Parliament for Lanarkshire, Sir T. E. Colebrooke, Bart., who is connected by marriage with the Rev. Mr. Hill's family."

"After the death of her husband, the 2nd Earl, in 1692, the said Lætitia Boyd, his widow, married Captain, afterwards Colonel Gardiner, by whom she had one child, the said Mrs. Charlotte Maria Gardiner."

Marriage Contract of Rev. L. Hill and C. M. Gardiner.

The Contract of Marriage of the Rev. Laurence Hill and Charlotte Maria Gardiner bears to be dated at Glasgow, but was executed at Paisley, where probably the marriage took place, on 20th November, 1727.[1]

It was written by Moses Buchanan, servitor to "John Robertson, writer in Glasgow," who was a cousin of the Rev. Laurence Hill,[2] and is witnessed by the said John Robertson, along with "Hugh Hill of Lambhill, Merchant in Greenock, brother germain to the sd. Mr. Laurence Hill."

The provisions made in the contract by the Rev. Laurence Hill in favour of his widow and children are of modest amount; for securing which "the said Laurence Hill binds and obliges him to add the sum of 4000 merks of his own money to the four hundred pounds sterling of tocher aftermentioned" to be invested "in ffavours of himselff and his said ffuture spouse and last liver of the two in liferent," "and to the bairns of the said marriage in ffee."

The settlement by Charlotte Maria Gardiner, who, in a neat round hand of write, subscribes "Char Maria Garner,"

[1] See the original. Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. II., Part V., No. 5.

[2] Pedigree of Hills, p. 80, No. 40.

is to the effect that "in name of Dote and Tocher with herself, hereby assigns, transfers, and dispones to and in ffavour of the sd. Mr. Laurence Hill," the said sum of £400 "contained in ane heritable bond of corroboration granted by William, Earl of Kilmarnock, to the sd. Charlotte Maria Gardiner, dated the third day of August last," payable "ffurth of all and Haill the Lordship and Barony of Kilmarnock with the Tower, ffortalice, Manor place thereof."

Further Settlements of Rev. Laurence Hill.

On 7th June, 1728, the Rev. Laurence Hill executed a further Settlement, increasing the provision in his wife's favour by giving her the whole, instead of the half only, of his "household plenishing about my house at Kilmarnock, and books"; to which Settlement there is appended a holograph Codicil, dated 20th November, 1772, in a clear and distinct, but very shaky hand, by the Rev. Laurence Hill, expressly "debarring all others from any right or title thereto." The accurate and precise form of this document would indicate that the reverend gentleman had some practice as a notary, to which his position as a Parish Minister would probably lead him, and may, to some extent, account for the choice of a profession adopted by his eldest son.

In the interim, in 1752, the Rev. Laurence Hill had drafted in his own handwriting[1] what he describes as a "double" of the settlement of his whole "goods and gear" at the time of his death in his wife's favour, under burden of payment of his "funeral expenses and his just and lawfull debts," and the obligation on his Executors to "mentain, educate, and abuliament T. Hill, my youngest son, and untill put in a way of business, if he be not put into any business or employment at or before my death,

[1] Hill, *Muniimenta*, vol. II., Part VII., No. 7.

and to mentain and abuliament M. H. and J. H., my two daughters, untill marriage"; the balance of his means, if any remaining after his widow's decease, being directed to be equally divided between the said "M. H. and J. H., my two daughters, and Thom" "if he be not then in a way of business." This indicates that Charlotte, his third daughter, was then (1752) dead.

Residence in the Rottenrow.

On being translated to Glasgow, the Rev. Laurence Hill took up house in the Rottenrow, in which street he seems to have subsequently continuously resided.

His first house was evidently "in the tenement of land, fore and back, under and above, with close, yard, and pertinents called the Manse of the Rector of Moffat, lying wt. in the Street called the Ratonraw, on the north side thereof," as appears from the footnote to the entry of the Protocol of the infeftment, in 1599, of Mr. Alexander Rowat, Minister of the Barony Parish,[1] where the following remark is made by Mr. Renwick, the editor of this most interesting compilation, viz.: "In a disposition granted in 1752 by the three daughters of Mr. George Craufurd, historiographer in Glasgow, Moffat Manse is described as lately possessed by Mr. Laurence Hill, Minister of the Barony Parish of Glasgow. Laurence Hill was translated to the Barony Parish in 1750, and it thus appears that for a short period he occupied the Manse which his predecessor had purchased in 1598."

Thereafter the Rev. Laurence Hill lived with his wife and family in his "house in the Rottenrow," from whence "to the place of her interment in the High Churchyard at four of the clock afternoon," the letter dated 10th March, 1763,[2] by Laurence Hill,

[1] *Protocols*, etc., vol. XI., No. 3551.

[2] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. II., Part V., No. 19.

invites friends to attend the funeral of his daughter "Janet," who, in the letter, is stated to have "died this morning."

I have some difficulty as to the precise locality of this last-mentioned house, but I incline to think it was one of "these new tenements" built by his relative, the before-named John Robertson, Writer in Glasgow, upon the site of the "tenement of land high and laigh, back and fore, with the yaird and pertinents lyand at the heid of the Rottenraw of Glasgow," which had previously belonged to Ninian Hill of Lambhill.[1]

As these last mentioned subjects originally formed the Manse of the Parson of Luss, and had previously been the "Auld Pedagogy" in which the teaching of the University was conducted during the earliest period of its existence,[2] it is pleasing thus to be able to continue backwards the connection of members of the Hill family with the College and University of Glasgow.

Anecdotes respecting the Rev. Laurence Hill.

Respecting the Rev. Laurence Hill's official life in Glasgow I have little to relate. The story was frequently told me by my father of his great grand-father, the minister of the Barony, and his assistant and successor, the Rev., afterwards Dr. John Burns, great grand-father of Lord Inverclyde—that holding the charge for a lengthened period he used occasionally to say to his then youthful successor, that he must "be wearying for his death," to which Dr. Burns jocularly replied, "No, no, I am only wearying for 'your leevin'"—a fairly good double *entendre* of the word "living." Laurence Hill used to tell this and many other local stories to his friend, the Rev. Dr. William Black, while minister at Shettleston, who subsequently became Dr. Burns' assistant

[1] The Rottenrow of Glasgow by David Murray, LL.D., in vol. III. of the *Regality Club Publications*, pp. 67, 68; also M'Ure's *History of Glasgow*, p. 47.

[2] Statistical Account of the University of Glasgow in Dr. Thomas Reid's *Works*, edn. of 1854, p. 72.

and successor in the Barony, and allege that the reason Dr. Black, who was a celebrated *raconteur*, never invited him to the dinners of the Glasgow Presbytery, was because he would have there heard too many of his own stories retailed as the Reverend gentleman's own, and obviously this was one of them, as it appears in Dr. John Marshall Lang's *Glasgow and the Barony thereof* (p. 88), as applicable to Dr. Burns and Dr. Black. The story, or joke, is a fairly good one, and appropriate to be told of either of the parties, and probably it may be told as appropriately of a good many more.

One other anecdote of the Rev. Laurence Hill is given by his successor, the Rev. Dr. Marshall Lang (*Ibid.*, p. 64), on the authority of the late Sir George Burns, Dr. John Burns' youngest son, which may be given, at length, as descriptive of the old Barony or Outer High Church, of which they were all ministers, as well as of clerical traits of the times, viz. :

> " In a survey held on one occasion it was reported that in some parts the sitters could neither see nor hear. This gave rise to the gibe of these seats being called 'believers' seats, as they had to take everything on trust. If the church buildings were frequently quaint, so also was the freedom between pulpit and pew. Shall I give you an instance which occurred to my father? From necessity the pulpit was low, as any of you who have visited the Crypt must have seen. It was surrounded by a bench, which I recollect was used specially as a seat of honour for the elders. My father was assistant and afterwards successor to Mr. Hill, the minister of the parish. On a day when my father was preaching, Mr. Hill was sitting on the bench surrounded by his elders, one of whom fell asleep, and gave audible signs of it. This Mr. Hill thought was a very bad example to show to the congregation, so much so, that merely to wake him was not sufficient. He accordingly raised his tall figure and laid his hand on my father's shoulder, and, pointing to the unfortunate elder, said, 'John, rebuke him.' "
>
> " Such was the Laigh Barony Kirk in which for two centuries the parishioners of Glasgow outwith the city assembled. As the

years progressed it became even more dismal, the floor becoming packed with tombs of heritors, scutcheons mouldering on the dripping walls, the columns smeared with lamp-black, and the roof covered with death emblems. Even in Zachary Boyd's time it was felt to be unsuitable."

Rev. Laurence Hill's Death.

The Rev. Laurence Hill died at Glasgow on 1st October, 1773, in the forty-ninth year of his ministry.[1]

His Children.

By his wife, Mrs. Charlotte Maria Gardiner or Wright, he had issue, viz.:

Ninian Hill, Surgeon in Glasgow.

NINIAN HILL, who would probably be born in the end of the year 1728, or early part of 1729. According to Laurence Hill, LL.D., this Ninian was never married.[2]

He was a Licentiate and Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.

The following entries respecting his admission, first as a non-resident Fellow, or as it was then termed "Freeman for the Country," and thereafter as a resident Fellow, appear in the records of the Faculty.[3]

On his entry as a non-resident Fellow, of date 2nd October, 1749, his "Essay," appointed to be given in "at the sight of Mr. Craig, Mr. Carrick and Mr. Morris, or any two of them," as "Essay Masters" was, "To make pil: Coch: Emp^{l}: Epesing: Bas;

[1] *Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ*, Part I., p. 40.

[2] Note by L. Hill relative to a legacy of £500 merks to this Ninian by his grandmother, Mary Craufurd or Hill under her Will, see No. 23 of Genealogical MSS. of Hills, Craufurds, etc.

[3] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. II., Part V., No. 18.

and upon the said first Monday of March nixt he is appointed in presence of the Faculty to dissect the heart, discourse upon the circulation of the blood, and also to answer extempore questions."

On 20th March, 1750, being then in practice in Paisley as a surgeon, his essay "was produced and approved of" by "the Faculty, and he having this day performed the other parts of his tryall to the full satisfaction of the Faculty, they therefore admit him Freeman Member of the Faculty, with liberty to practise the whole parts of Surgery and Pharmacy within the whole bounds, the City of Glasgow and suburbs excepted, and he is yearly to pay twenty shillings Scots in name of quarter accompts to the Faculty Collector for the use of their poor, so he paid fourty pounds Scots of Freedom fyne, with a crown to the Library Clerk, and Officer's dues, and gave his oath *de fideli* as use is."

In 1754 he apparently came to Glasgow, residing in the Trongate, and is summarily brought to book for this infringement of the Faculty's rules.[1]

He accordingly enrols as a resident Fellow on 2nd June, 1755, the minute of his admission being as follows, viz.:

"The said day Ninian Hill, surgeon now in Glasgow, late in Paisley, and freeman, formerly admitted by the Faculty within their whole bounds, the City of Glasgow and suburbs excepted, did pay in to the ffaculty's collector, for the use of their poor, the sum of twelve pounds eight shills four pence stirling, which with the sums paid by him at his former admission, making up fifteen guneas, as the freedom fyne by the ffaculty's Act of third June, Javij and fourty five, appointed to be paid by strangers entering freeman surgeons for the City of Glasgow as well as for the faculty's whole other bounds. In respect whereof the Faculty hereby admit him Freeman Member within the city and whole other bounds to the free exercise of all the parts of Surgery and

[1] See the Faculty Minutes of 3rd June and 2nd September, 1754.

Pharmacy as fully as any other of the other above-named Freemen Surgeons, Members of Faculty."

In October, 1755 and 1756 he was elected one of the two "Box-Masters" of the Faculty.[1]

In 1778 the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, in subscribing 100 guineas towards raising a battalion of Volunteers for His Majesty's Service in Glasgow, recommended that "Mr. Ninian Hill, a respected member of their Society, be appointed Surgeon to the Regiment."[2]

Ninian Hill was present at the Meeting of the Faculty on 7th February, 1757, when his immediate younger brother, James Hill of Cartside, Writer in Glasgow, was elected Clerk of the Faculty.

He carried on business in the Trongate, at the head of Stockwell Street, in 1783, under the firm of "Hill & Monteith" (*sic*), in partnership with James Monteath, afterwards "Preses," or as he is now designed "President," of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.[3]

In Jones' *Directory of Glasgow*, for the year 1787, "Hill & Montieth (*sic*), surgeons, Laboratory shop, No. 54 Trongate," are entered in the List of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons (p. 10), and in the General List in the *Directory* (p. 47) the address is amplified to "Hill, Ninian, & Co., surgeon, dispensary shop, Leeche's land, south side Trongate, No. 54."

This Ninian Hill died, at Glasgow, in 1790, intestate, an Inventory of his personal estate, amounting to £399 7s. 9d., being given up by James Hill, his brother and Executor Dative on 7th April, 1790.

[1] Duncan's *History of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons*, 1896, p. 256; also *Glasgow, Past and Present*, 1884, vol. II., pp. 205-6.

[2] Duncan's *History*, p. 97; probably the "Royal Glasgow Volunteer Light Horse," see p. 261.

[3] Tait's *Directory of Glasgow* (1783), p. 12, in the List of "Physicians."

James Hill.

JAMES HILL of Cartside, born on 25th June, 1731, of whom see *postea.*

Mary Hill.

MARY HILL, a legatee,—probably from being a "name-child," as her brother James, who was then alive, was not similarly favoured,—in the sum of 500 merks under her grandmother, Mary Craufurd or Hill's Testamentary Disposition in 1737. She died unmarried.

Laurence Hill.

LAURENCE HILL and

Charlotte Hill.

CHARLOTTE HILL, who both probably died in infancy, or young, as they are not mentioned in the draft, in 1752, of the before-mentioned Will of their father, the Rev. Laurence Hill.

Janet Hill.

JANET HILL, who died unmarried on 10th March, 1763, as is evidenced by the before-mentioned Funeral Letter; and, lastly,

Thomas Hill.

THOMAS HILL, designated by the Rev. Laurence Hill as "my youngest son," who apparently died unmarried, but whose "maintenance, education, and abuliament, untill put in a way of business, if he be not put into any business or employment at or before my death," is provided for by his father in the "double" of his Will drafted in 1752.

In 1783 Thomas Hill is entered in Tait's *Directory of Glasgow* as an Accountant. His name, however, does not appear in Jones' *Directory* for 1787. He probably went to practise or reside in Edinburgh at one time, as would appear from an undated letter by him to his nephew, James Hill, jun., afterwards of Gartloch, sent by Post to Glasgow, in which Thomas inquires affectionately about James' mother and brothers and sisters, alludes to politics, and gives advice on agriculture, in connection with which he seems to have taken much interest, and respecting which, and the improvements in estate management in Lanark and Renfrew shires, by fencing, manuring, and building farm-steadings "since 1753," he fills another long letter to his nephew "Robbin" (*i.e.* Robert Hill, W.S.), also without date.[1]

Mention is made of Thomas Hill in a letter by James Hill, jun., to his brother, Robert Hill, W.S., of date 17th March, 1812,[2] in which it is said that "Uncle Thomas" was then at Cardarroch "laughing and joking," and "uncommonly well."

[1] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. II., Part V., Nos. 20/1 and 2.

[2] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. II., Part VIII., No. 5.

James Hill of Cartside

A.D. 1731-1791

His Wife, ELIZABETH ROBERTSON.

Their Issue, viz.:

Jean Hill (No. 1).	Mary or Marion Hill.
Laurence Hill.	Isabella Hill.
John Hill.	Anne Hill.
Ninian Hill (No. 1).	Robert Hill.
Charlotte Maria Hill.	Helen Hill.
Thomas Hill.	William Hill.
Jean Hill (No. 2).	Ninian Hill (No. 2).
James Hill.	

James Hill of Cartside, the Rev. Laurence Hill's second son, was born on 25th June, 1731.[1] He carried on the representation of the Family after the decease of the Rev. Laurence Hill's eldest son, Ninian Hill, Surgeon in Glasgow, who died unmarried in 1790.

Mention is made of James Hill in a letter by Hew Craufurd, W.S., to the Rev. Laurence Hill, of date 1st February, 1752,[2] viz.: "Tell your son Jamie to send or go to Messieurs Dougall & Carlile to send on the Summons at their instance, with the

[1] Genealogical MSS. of Hills, Craufurds, etc., No. 36/1.

[2] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. II., Part V., No. 17.

execution thereof, which I hear was in John Robertson's custody at his death," indicating that James Hill was at this time either in business as a Writer or Law Agent in Glasgow on his own account, or at least was in a Writer's office, and that John Robertson, whose daughter he shortly thereafter married, was then dead.

Enters the University and obtains the Degree of M.A.

James Hill matriculated at the University of Glasgow in 1743 at the early age of thirteen, and obtained the Degree of Master of Arts in 1747[1] when only seventeen years of age.

Writer in Glasgow.

His name does not appear in the List of the Faculty of Procurators in John Tait's *Directory for the City of Glasgow* in 1783, but it is given in the General or Alphabetical List as "Hill, James, Writer, Trongate," and immediately following is that of his brother, "Hill, Thomas, Accountant, Glasgow."

Chambers in Trongate.

He appears, however, in Jones' *Directory of Glasgow* for 1787 (p. 11), as "James Hill, Clerk of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons," and at page 14, in the List of the Faculty of Procurators, as "James Hill, 1st Flat, south side Trongate, above No. 66," and again at page 47, in the General List, as "James Hill, Writer and Collector to the Merchants' House, 1st Flat, corner land, east side, Stockwell."

Dwelling-house at head of Stockwell, thereafter in Buchanan Street.

In 1790 his Town House was in Buchanan Street, as appears from letters by him addressed to his son Thomas.[2] Previously it

[1] See W. Innes Addison's *Roll of the Graduates of the University of Glasgow*, p. 266.
[2] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. II., Part VI., No. 16.

had, I incline to think, been in the premises above indicated, a portion of which was occupied by his Writing Chambers, situated at the south-east corner of the Trongate and Stockwell Street, where the "Granite House," now belonging to Messrs. Costigane, presently stands. These premises belonged to him at the date of his death, and are described in the titles as (1) the "westmost house and shop in the ground story of that great tenement of land sometime ago erected by John Wilson, senior, Merchant in Glasgow, within the Burgh of Glasgow, at the head of the Stockwell Gate and west end of the Trongate Street of Glasgow," with the 3rd and 4th cellars; (2) the first story above the shops, consisting "of five fire rooms, with closets in each of them, and of a kitchen, together with the large ale cellar," and a coal cellar; as also (3) the "eastmost of the three Garetts."[1]

Clerk to Renfrewshire and Lanarkshire Road Trusts.

James Hill of Cartside was Clerk to the Renfrewshire and several other Road Trusts in Lanarkshire, having, it is said, had some share in the credit of obtaining the earliest Turnpike Road Acts in the West of Scotland, viz. those relating to Roads leading into Glasgow, and in Lanark and Renfrew shires, passed in the years 1752, 1753 and 1756.

Factor for the University.

He seems to have held an appointment in conjunction or in connection with Mr. Matthew Morthland, Factor for the College of Glasgow, from about the year 1745 to 1783, when he, James Hill, was appointed the sole Factor of the University.

Clerk to the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.

He was elected Clerk to the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow on 7th February, 1757. At one of the

[1] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. II., Part VI., No. 20/1.

annual re-elections to this clerkship (7th October, 1765) a curious protest was made by Andrew Morris, one of the Fellows of Faculty, viz.:

"Protest against any attorney being chosen Clerk of Faculty: 1st. Because he is unknowing of the business of the House. 2nd. The appearance of law is a nuisance to Intrants, and actually entangling the Society in lawsuits. 3rd. There are or may be such doubts in law as not for the Faculty to depend upon any one Lawyer. 4th. A Writer over a Medical Board savours too much of the Mechanick Trade. Let us emancipate the College and have one of our own number." This protest was remitted to a Committee for answer, which was given in, in precise and serious form, on 2nd December, 1765, when the Faculty expressed approval of the answer, and "find the grounds of Mr. Morris' protest to be frivolous."

Clerk, etc., of Hutchesons' Hospital.

In 1758, September 27th, James Hill was appointed Factor for the Gorbals property of Hutchesons' Hospital, and on the demission of the Town Clerks of Glasgow, who previously held that office, he was, on 13th November, 1789, appointed Clerk to the Hospital Patrons, then consisting of the Magistrates and Councillors of the City and the Ministers of the City Established Churches.

Clerk to the Bakers' Incorporation.

In the year 1758, September 5th, he was appointed Clerk to the Bakers' Incorporation, one of the fourteen Incorporations forming the Trades' House of Glasgow, continuing as their Clerk till his death, a notice of which is recorded in the Sederunt Book of that Incorporation on 6th January, 1792.

Burgess of Glasgow.

James Hill entered as a Burgess of Glasgow at the "near hand," his father, the Rev. Laurence Hill, being then a Burgess.

Keeper of the Register of Sasines.

In 1765 James Hill, who had acted as Substitute-Keeper since 1760, was appointed Keeper of the Register of Sasines for the County of Renfrew and Barony and Regality of Glasgow, acting as deputy for his son, Laurence Hill, W.S., who had obtained a grant of this appointment, probably as the reward or payment for political services rendered either by himself or his son. Mention is made of this in the defences, dated 22nd February, 1837, for Robert Hill, W.S., to the Summons at the instance of William Paul, Accountant in Edinburgh, Trustee for behoof of the creditors of Robert Hill against him and others,[1] viz.: "Mr. Laurence Hill, W.S., the defender's eldest brother, held during his father's lifetime the patent office of Keeper of the Register of Sasines for the shire of Renfrew and regalities of Glasgow and Paisley. His father, James Hill, senr. of Cartside, acted as his substitute. The office was held by Laurence Hill in trust for his father to this effect, that after his father's death, his mother, and after her death, his non-married sisters might receive the profits. After the death of his father, which happened of date December 27, 1791, the office accordingly continued to be held by Mr. Laurence Hill in trust to the effect above explained. The emoluments were payable to his mother as long as she should survive, and thereafter to the sisters so long as any of them should continue in life and be unmarried. Mr. Laurence Hill derived no emolument from the office. He appointed his brother, James Hill, Junior of Gartloch, as his

[1] See Hill's Cases, No. 2, p. 2; also No. 5, p. 2.

substitute, and James Hill accounted for the proceeds to his mother and sisters." "By the death of Mr. Laurence Hill, 11th December, 1792, the office became vacant."

Collector of the Merchants' House.

On 15th October, 1767, James Hill was elected Collector of the Merchants' House of Glasgow, of which body he had matriculated as a Member on 4th October, 1760, his name appearing in the "Gold Book" (vol. II., p. 13) as having paid £2 2s.

All these offices he held till his death, and all of them,—with the exception of the Clerkship of the Bakers' Incorporation, which ceased on his death, and the Registrarship of Sasines, which was latterly merged in the General Registrarship for Scotland, during the tenure of the late Thomas Hill of Merrylee,—have continuously, save only a hiatus of some years, in the case of the Collectorship of the Merchants' House, been held by James Hill of Cartside's lineal descendants till the present time.

Property of Cartside.

Besides his house at the corner of the Trongate and Stockwell Street, and a Flat in the first or ground floor of a tenement on the north side of Argyle Street,[1] probably acquired in view of a change in his office or Writing Chambers, and of which he was possessed at the time of his death, James Hill was also proprietor of the small, beautifully situated property of Cartside, at Cathcart, where he principally resided.

As appears from the titles, he acquired from various proprietors, during the period between 1762 to 1788, the 20s. land of old extent of Castlemains of Cathcart, on which is situated the Castle of Cathcart. The principal portion of the estate was

[1] See Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. II., Part V., No. 21/2.

purchased in the year 1766, the later purchases being additions for increasing its amenity, and improving the entrance to the property from the road leading to Glasgow.

The whole of these lands of Cathcart were sold in 1802 by James Hill's Testamentary Trustees, at the price of £7000 Stg., to the Right Honble. William Shaw, Lord Cathcart, whose title was originally derived therefrom, by Disposition, dated 15th August and 4th September, 1804, and recorded in the books of Council and Session on 2nd April, 1805.

Mention is made of the lands in the continuation by George Robertson, in 1818, of George Craufurd's *General Description of the Shire of Renfrew* (p. 263) as follows:

> "The Barony of Cathcart continued in the Williamwood family till about the year 1788, when, being sold in parcels, the old Castle and principal messuage were acquired by the late Mr. James Hill, Writer in Glasgow, whose representatives disponed them to the present Earl of Cathcart, the direct male heir of its ancient Lords, and who has since bought the conterminous lands of Symshill. There is here a modern house (Cartside) situated upon the banks of the Cart, adjacent to the old Castle, and which commands perhaps the most beautiful and romantic scenery in the country, built by the former proprietor, and to which a large addition had been made by the late Alexander Campbell, Esq., who occupied as tenant the whole of his Lordship's property in this Parish. The arms of the Cathcart family, quartered with those of Stair, have lately been prefixed to the front of this addition."[1]

The following descriptive mention of the Castle and grounds while in the possession of James Hill, and for a short time after his death in that of his widow and daughters, who were the near relatives of James Grahame, author of "The Sabbath," and the intimate friends of Thomas Campbell the Poet, is taken from the *Ordnance Gazetteer*, edition, 1882, *sub voce* "Cathcart."

[1] For a detailed description of the lands as separately acquired, see Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. II., Part VI.; and for a Sketch Plan thereof see relative Ordnance Survey Sheet accompanying the MSS. of these Notices.

Descriptive Notices of Cartside.

"In the midst of this scenery, Thomas Campbell and James Grahame were, in their childhood, accustomed to pass their summer months and feed their young fancies, removed from the smoke and noise of their native city. The latter in his *Birds of Scotland* (edition of 1806, p. 27, 'The Yellow Hammer') says:

"'Forth from my low-roofed home I wandered blythe,
Down to thy side, sweet Cart, where 'cross the stream,
A range of stones below a shallow ford,
Stood in the place of the now low spanning arch.
Up from that ford a little bank there was
With alder copse and willow overgrown,
Now worn away by mining winter floods.'"

"And Campbell in his lines on revisiting Cathcart thus tenderly apostrophises the pleasant fields which he had so often traversed in 'life's morning march when his bosom was young':

"'Oh; scenes of my childhood and dear to my heart,
Ye green waving woods on the margin of Cart,
How blest in the morning of life I have stray'd
By the stream of the vale and the grass-cover'd glade.

Then, then every rapture was young and sincere,
Ere the sunshine of bliss was bedimmed by a tear,
And a sweeter delight every scene seemed to lend,
That the mansion of peace was the home of a friend.

Now the scenes of my childhood and dear to my heart,
All pensive I visit and sigh to depart;
Their flowers seem to languish, their beauty to cease,
For a stranger inhabits the mansions of peace.

But hush'd be the sigh that untimely complains,
While Friendship and all its enchantment remains,
While it blooms like the flower of a winterless clime,
Untainted by change, unabated by time.'"[1]

[1] Thomas Campbell was born on 27th July, 1777, and died in 1844.

Cathcart Castle.

". . . Cathcart Barony either gave name to the ancient family of Cathcart, or from it took its name. That family acquired the Barony in the early part of the 12th century, and assumed therefrom the title of Baron about 1447, then, having alienated the barony to the family of Sempill in 1546, repurchased part of it in 1801, and were created Viscounts and Earls of Cathcart in the peerage of the United Kingdom in 1807 and 1814.

"Cathcart Castle, on a steep bank of the White Cart, in the southern vicinity of old Cathcart village, dates from some period unknown to record, and, in the days of Wallace and Bruce, belonged to the ancestors of the Cathcart line. Seemingly a place of great strength, it continued to be inhabited by successive owners of the barony down to the middle of the last century, when it was in a great measure demolished for the sake of its building materials, so that now it is represented only by one ruined ivy-clad square tower."[1]

"On the bank of the river and adjacent to the Castle stands modern Cathcart (*i.e.* Cartside) House, into whose front a stone has been built, whereon are sculptured the Arms of Cathcart, quartered with those of Stair; its present owner, Alan Frederick, 3rd Earl of Cathcart (born 1828 succeeded 1859), holds 88 acres in Renfrewshire, valued at £568 per annum."

Respecting Cartside, James Hill, jun., of Gartloch and Busby, writing to his brother, Lieutenant Thomas Hill, Calcutta, Bengal, of date 4th May, 1801, says that their sisters "Bell and Helen," who were liferented in Cartside, are satisfied "they cannot live at it on their income, and therefore wish it to be sold. I think it may bring about £6000. It consists of 60 acres of land, which is not worth more than £150 per annum. The house may be worth £1000, the beauties will be valued according to each man's fancy, but the value principally arises from its beauty and contiguity to Glasgow."[2]

[1] For a perspective view—and measured and restored drawings, and an architectural description of the Castle—see David M'Gibbon and Thomas Ross' *Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland*, 1889, vol. III., p. 233; also for a description and picture of the Castle, Crawfurd's *History of Renfrewshire*, edition of 1818, p. 28.

[2] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. II., Part VI., No. 19.

Marries Elizabeth Robertson in 1752.

James Hill of Cartside married on 17th June, 1752, his cousin, Elizabeth Robertson, daughter of John Robertson, Writer in Glasgow.

Their relationship stood thus:

Helen Hill, one of the daughters of Mr. Ninian Hill of Lambhill and Jean Caldwell, spouses, married Robert Robertson, Commissary of Glasgow.

Their son, John Robertson, Writer in Glasgow, married Jean, daughter of John Bryson, elder, one of the Bailies of Glasgow, and sister of John Bryson of Craigallian, by whom he had issue—two daughters.

The elder of John Robertson's two daughters was the above-mentioned Elizabeth Robertson; his youngest daughter, Jean Robertson, was married in 1758 to Thomas Grahame, also Writer in Glasgow.[1]

Their children.

By Elizabeth Robertson, who was born on 27th December, 1732, and died on 31st July, 1800,[2] James Hill of Cartside had a numerous family, with whom this series of the Family Records will conclude. In what follows I have given all I have gathered respecting those of James Hill's children who died unmarried, leaving to the representatives of those who left issue, whom I have considered it proper merely to indicate under their respective stirps, to bring down to date the Notices of their own branches of the family, respecting whom, as well as of my own, I have collected material, in manuscript, which I shall be happy to communicate to them.

[1] Pedigree of Hills, etc., Nos. 47 and 95; also Genealogical MSS. of Hills, Craufurds, etc., No. 34, titled "Tree of my mother's friends," by Laurence Hill, W.S.

[2] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. II., Part VI., No. 14; also Genealogical MSS. of Hills, Craufurds, etc., No. 36/1.

The following has accordingly to be here recorded respecting James Hill of Cartside's children, viz.:

Jean Hill.

JEAN HILL (No. 1), born on 1st September, 1753, died on 25th April, 1754.

Laurence Hill (W.S.) and his Issue.

LAURENCE HILL, Writer to the Signet, was born on 9th March, 1755, and died at Edinburgh on 11th December, 1792. He married Christian Dreghorn and left issue, viz.:

(*a*) James Hill, who died in infancy.
(*b*) Laurence Hill, LL.D., who married, first:
Barbara Hopkirk and left issue, viz.:
(1) Christian Hill, who died unmarried.
(2) Isabella Helen Hill, who married David Watson and had issue (10 children), the representative of this branch being
Thomas Watson.
(3) Laurence Hill, C.E., who married Catherine Wardrop and had issue (10 children), the male representative of this branch or stirps, and consequently also of the family, is
Alexander Hill.
(4) James Hopkirk Hill, who married Janet Smith Whitehead and had issue (2 children), the representative of this branch being
Mrs. Janet Dixon Hill or Scott-Fogo.
(5) Anne Henrietta Hill, who died unmarried.
(6) Barbara Hill, who died unmarried.
(7) Elizabeth Richardson Hill, who died unmarried.
(8) Katherine Glassford Hill, who died unmarried.
(9) Charlotte Maria Hill, who married Ninian Wight and had issue (5 children), the representative of this branch being
Ninian Hill Wight.

(10) Ninian Hill, understood to be dead, *sans* issue.

(11) Rebecca Hill, who died in infancy.

(12) Mariamne Boswell Hill, who died unmarried.

(13) Euphemia Georgina Hill, who died in infancy.

Said Laurence Hill, LL.D., married, secondly:

Marion Hill, daughter of Ninian Hill, W.S., and had issue, viz.:

(14) Janet Hill, who married James Grahame and had issue (7 children), the representative of this branch being William Richard Grahame.

(15) William Henry Hill, LL.D., who is the representative of this stirps or branch; and

(16) Lætitia Marion Hill, who married Richard Grahame and had issue (9 children), the representative of this branch being Laurence Hill Grahame.

(*c*) Elizabeth Hill, who married John Richardson, Parliamentary Solicitor, Westminster, and had issue, viz.:

(1) John Richardson, who died unmarried.

(2) Christian Richardson, who died unmarried.

(3) Hope Richardson, who married Henry Reeve and had issue:

Hope Reeve who married Thomas Elliot Ogilvie, and is the representative of this branch.

(4) Laurence Richardson, who died in infancy.

(5) Roland Richardson, who died unmarried.

(6) Isabella Helen Richardson, who married Sir Edward Blackett, Bart., *sans* issue.

(7) Elizabeth Margaret Richardson, who married Sir Thomas Edward Colebrooke, Bart., and had issue (6 children), the representative of this branch being Sir Edward Arthur Colebrooke, Bart.

(8) Marion Richardson, who died in infancy.

(9) Henry Cockburn Richardson, who married Jane Chapman and had issue (13 children), the representative of this branch being Roland Richardson.

(10) Joanna Baillie Richardson, who died unmarried.

John Hill.

JOHN HILL, born on 14th September, 1756, and died either on the 6th or the 9th of December, 1818, without issue,[1] and was buried in the Greyfriars Churchyard, Edinburgh.

He was enrolled as a Member of the Merchants' House of Glasgow, *qua* "Home Trader" (No. 191), in 1789. His name, however, appears on 2nd September, 1785, in the "Gold Book" (vol. II., p. 14) as having paid £2 2s.

He appears also in Jones' *Directory of Glasgow* for 1787, in the General List (p. 47), as "Hill, John, stays along with his father, Mr. James Hill," in "1st Flat, corner land, east side Stockwell."

He evidently did not succeed in business, as appears from a letter by James Hill of Gartloch to his brother, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Hill, dated 4th May, 1801, where John's "misfortunes" are referred to, "but," it is added, "he enjoys more health and spirits than us all,"[2] as also from a letter by said James Hill to his brother, Robert Hill, W.S., dated 21st May, 1813, in which James says "you must husband the £200 for John, as it is the remittance for next year."[3]

John Hill appears to have gone to Edinburgh, and to have engaged in business as an Accountant prior to 1803,[4] and he evidently died there in 1818, as above mentioned, unmarried.

Ninian Hill (No. 1).

NINIAN HILL (No. 1) was born on 31st May, 1758, and died at Edinburgh on 26th November, 1774.

He was "booked" in the Sederunt Book of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow as an apprentice to his uncle, Dr. Ninian Hill, on 2nd May, 1774.[5]

[1] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. II., Part VI., No. 13; also Hill's Cases, No. 16, p. 3.
[2] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. II., Part VI., No. 19.
[3] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. II., Part VII., No. 9.
[4] Hill's Cases, No. 13, p. 16.
[5] Hill, *Munimenta*, vol. II., Part V., No. 18/1.

Charlotte Maria Hill.

CHARLOTTE MARIA HILL was born on 12th February, 1760, and died in February, 1794, unmarried.

Thomas Hill (Lt.-Col.) and his Issue.

THOMAS HILL, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Artillery, and M.A. of the University of Glasgow, was born 3rd December, 1761, and died on 14th January, 1821. While in India he married a Hindoo lady and left issue, viz. :

(*a*) Robert Hill, who died unmarried.

(*b*) James Hill, who married Scotney and had issue, viz. :

(1) Thomas Hill, in Australia.
(2) Charles Hill, in Calcutta.
(3) James Hill, in London.
(4) Louisa Hill, who married Colonel Ryall.
(5) Isabella Hill.
(6) Nina Hill.
(7) Annie Hill.

(*c*) Ninian Hill, M.D., who married, first :
M'Cracken and had issue :
(1) Ninian Hill, M.D., Norwood, who died leaving a daughter.
Said Ninian Hill married, secondly :
Margaret Lancaster and had issue, viz. :
(2) Thomas Hill, who died unmarried.
(3) George Hill, in Chicago, who has issue—sons.
(4) Charles Hill.
(5) Marion Hill, who married Henry Dunning.

(*d*) Elizabeth Hill, who married Charles Piffard and had issue, viz. :
(1) Charles Piffard, who married Emily Hume and had issue (6 sons), the male representative of this branch being
Frederick Hume Piffard.
(2) Louisa Elizabeth Piffard, who married Colonel Adrian Vanrennan and has issue (5 children), her eldest son being
Adrian John Vanrennan.

Jean Hill.

JEAN HILL (No. 2), who was born on 12th November, 1763, died 27th December, 1775, unmarried.

James Hill (junior) of Gartloch and his Issue.

JAMES HILL of Gartloch, born 27th October, 1764, died 3rd July, 1819. He married Mary Kippen and left issue, viz.:

(*a*) Margaret Hill, who married the Rev. Adam Duncan Tait and had issue, viz.:
- (1) Rev. Walter Tait, who married Jane Eliza Campbell and had issue (2 children), the eldest son being Adam Duncan Tait.
- (2) Mary Jemima Tait, who married Robert Hutchison of Carlowrie and had issue (8 children), the eldest son being Thomas Hutchison.
- (3) Rev. James Hill Tait, who married Ada Frances Rogan, *sans* issue.

(*b*) Elizabeth Hill, who died unmarried.

(*c*) Mary Hill, who also died unmarried in 1883, and is buried in the Crypt of the Cathedral.

(*d*) Charlotte Maria Hill, who married the Rev. William Tait and had issue, viz.:
- (1) Rev. Walter James Tait, who married Helen, daughter of Sir Richard Kelly, *sans* issue.
- (2) Charles William Adam Tait, at Bristol.

Mary or Marion Hill.

MARY OR MARION HILL, born 22nd April, 1766, died 17th November, 1776, unmarried.

Isabella Hill.

ISABELLA HILL, born 4th March, 1768, died either on the 24th or the 26th of October, 1826, unmarried, and was buried in Greyfriars' Churchyard, Edinburgh.

See Genealogical MSS. of Hills, Craufurds, &c., No. 36/1, and Hill's Cases, No. 16, p. 3.

She and her younger sister Helen lived together. In the letter by James Hill, junior, to his brother Thomas, of date 4th May, 1801, before referred to, he mentions that "Bell and Helen, partly from health, partly from a view to economise, partly from curiosity, have it in view to set out this summer on a peregrination to the south of England. They are satisfied they cannot live at Cartside on their income, and therefore wish it to be sold, the rent which is derived from it being inconsiderable compared to the interest which would be got from the price." They accordingly travelled to and stayed at Shanklin, in the Isle of Wight, thereafter going to Italy, where they spent one or more winters in Rome, taking with them their brother Ninian's daughters. Subsequently they returned to Scotland, where, as is noted in reference to Helen Hill, they all afterwards lived in Hope Street, Edinburgh.

Isabella Hill and her sister Helen executed a Mutual Settlement, of date 13th May, 1822,[1] registered in the Books of Council and Session, 10th March, 1835, under which Helen Hill as the survivor succeeded to the joint estate.

Anne Hill.

Anne Hill, who was born on 29th April, 1770, died on 2nd August, 1793, unmarried.

Robert Hill (W.S.) and his Issue.

Robert Hill, Writer to the Signet, was born on 11th June, 1771, and died on 10th February, 1842. He married Barbara Geddes and left issue, viz. :

(*a*) James Hill, W.S., who married Margaret, daughter of William Kelly, and died *sans* issue.

(*b*) Agnes Hill, who died unmarried.

(*c*) Elizabeth Hill, who also died unmarried.

[1] Hill's Cases, No. 12, p. 8.
See Genealogical MSS. of Hills, Craufurds, &c., No. 36/1, and Hill's Cases, No. 16, p. 3.

(*d*) Barbara Hill, who died in infancy.

(*e*) Helen Grahame Hill, who married the Rev. David Buchan Douie and had issue:

(1) Robert Hill Douie, who died unmarried.
(2) David Douie do. do.
(3) Laurence Hill Douie do. do.
(4) James Buchanan Douie, in New Zealand, *sans* issue.
(5) Grahame Geddes Douie, married, *sans* issue.
(6) Helen Mure Douie, who married the Rev. Ninian Wight and has one son.

(*f*) Robert Hill, who married Anna Mitchell and had issue: Roberta Barbara Hill, unmarried.

(*g*) Laurence Hill, H.E.I.C.S. Engineers, who died unmarried.

(*h*) Thomas Hill, who married Jessie Wardrop and had issue, viz.:

(1) Jessie Hill, who married John Veitch Grahame, and had issue (2 children).
(2) Helen Grahame Hill, unmarried.
(3) Robert Grahame Hill, who represents this branch of the family.
(4) Thomas Alexander Hill, Colonel 12th Royal Lancers.
(5) Wardrop MacVicar Hill, New Zealand.
(6) Agnes Elizabeth Hill, unmarried.
(7) James Hill, Ceylon, who married Florence Marion Corrie and has issue (2 children).
(8) Kate Hill, who married George Owen Lyon and has issue (5 children).
(9) Mary Craufurd Matilda Hill, unmarried.
(10) Barbara Laura Hill, unmarried.
(11) Edith Richardson Hill, who married the Rev. James Glover and has issue (5 children).
(12) Ninian Craufurd Hill, who married Edith Colquhoun and has issue (one son); and
(13) Octavia Margaret Hamilton Hill, who married the Rev. George Eden King and had issue (one son).

Helen Hill.

Helen Hill, born 26th December, 1772, died 1st March, 1835, unmarried,[1] and is buried in the Greyfriars Churchyard, Edinburgh.

[1] Hill's Cases, No. 12, p. 7.
See Genealogical MSS. of Hills, Craufurds, &c., No. 36/1, and Hill's Cases, No. 16, p. 3.

She and her sister, Isabella Hill, purchased in 1826 the lands of Dalmore in the Parish of Glencorse, near Edinburgh.[1]

On 13th May, 1822, she and her sister Isabella, as before mentioned, executed a Mutual Settlement in favour of the survivor, whom failing, of the five daughters of their deceased brother, Ninian Hill, W.S.,[2] who lived with them; and on 11th June, 1834, after Isabella's death, Helen executed a Trust Disposition, recorded in the books of Council and Session, of date 10th March, 1835,[3] by which, designed as "lately residing in Hope Street, Edinburgh, now residing at Dunesk, near Lasswade," she conveyed her house in Hope Street, the lands of Dalmore, in the Parish of Glencorse and Sheriffdom of Edinburgh, and also, that haugh of land containing half an acre called "the Pincushion" on the west of Glencorse burn, part of the lands of Woodhouselee, for behoof of the unmarried daughters of Ninian Hill, W.S., in liferent, with a division of the fee among the whole five daughters and their respective heirs.

William Hill.

William Hill, who was born on 14th November, 1773, died at Lanark, while at school, on 25th February, 1785.

Ninian Hill (W.S.) and his Issue.

Ninian Hill (No. 2), Writer to the Signet, was born on 4th May, 1775, and died on 27th March, 1814. He married Isabella Lang and left issue, viz.:

(*a*) Janet Hill, who married Henry Wight of Largnean, Advocate, and had issue, viz.:

(1) Andrew Wight, who died unmarried.

[1] Hill's Cases, No. 15, p. 10. [2] Hill's Cases, No. 12, p. 8. [3] Hill's Cases, No. 12, p. 13. See Genealogical MSS. of Hills, Craufurds, &c., No. 36/1.

(2) Ninian Wight, who married, viz.:
1. Helen Mackintosh, by whom he left a son, (who died *sans* issue,) and a daughter.
2. Charlotte Maria Hill, by whom he had issue (5 children), the representative of this branch being Ninian Hill Wight.
3. Janet Moncrieff, who died *sans* issue; and
4. Helen Mure Douie, by whom he left a son.

(*b*) Elizabeth Hill, who married Dr. William Thomson and had issue:
(1) John Thomson, who died unmarried.
(2) Ninian Hill Thomson, the representative of this branch, who married Margaret Couper, *sans* issue.
(3) Isabella Helen Thomson, who married Alexander Grahame, *sans* issue.
(4) Margaret Jane Thomson, who died unmarried.
(5) Eliza Marion Thomson, unmarried.
(6) Georgina Gordon Thomson, who married Norman Macpherson, *sans* issue.
(7) William Thomson, who married, viz.:
1. Jessie Maria Porch, by whom he has issue (one son); and
2. Clara Douglas, *sans* issue.

(*c*) Marion Hill, who married Laurence Hill, LL.D., and had issue:
(1) Janet Hill or Grahame.
(2) William Henry Hill, the representative of this branch.
(3) Lætitia Marion Hill or Grahame.

(*d*) Isabella Hill, who died unmarried.

(*e*) Ninian Jane Hill, who married Dr. Allen Thomson and had issue:
(1) John Millar Thomson, the representative of this branch, who married Louisa Aikin and has issue (5 children).

James Hill of Cartside's death in 1791.

James Hill of Cartside died on 27th December, 1791. He left a Trust Disposition and Settlement, dated 13th May, 1791, recorded in the Commissary Court Books of Lanarkshire at Glasgow, 3rd January, 1792,[1] by which he conveyed his whole

[1] Hill's Cases, No. 12, p. 3; No. 16, p. 2, and No. 14, p. 2.

property to his then surviving sons, Laurence, John, Thomas, James, Robert, and Ninian, as trustees, with the direction to pay Elizabeth Robertson or Hill, his wife, if she survived him, which she did,—dying on 31st July, 1800,[1]—the annual produce of his estate, during her lifetime, and thereafter to his unmarried daughters, or on the marriage of any of them, in lieu of her liferent right, the sum of £400 or an equivalent in household furniture; next to convey his "lands in the country to Laurence Hill, my eldest son, if he is in life, upon his paying to them £3000," otherwise to realise the same; and after the decease of his daughters, and of his sons, John, Thomas, and Ninian, the fee or residue of his estate is directed to be divided "betwixt and among all my children and their descendants, succeeding per stirpes."

[1] Genealogical MSS. of Hills, Craufurds, &c., No. 36/1. Hill's Cases, No. 15, p. 2.

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